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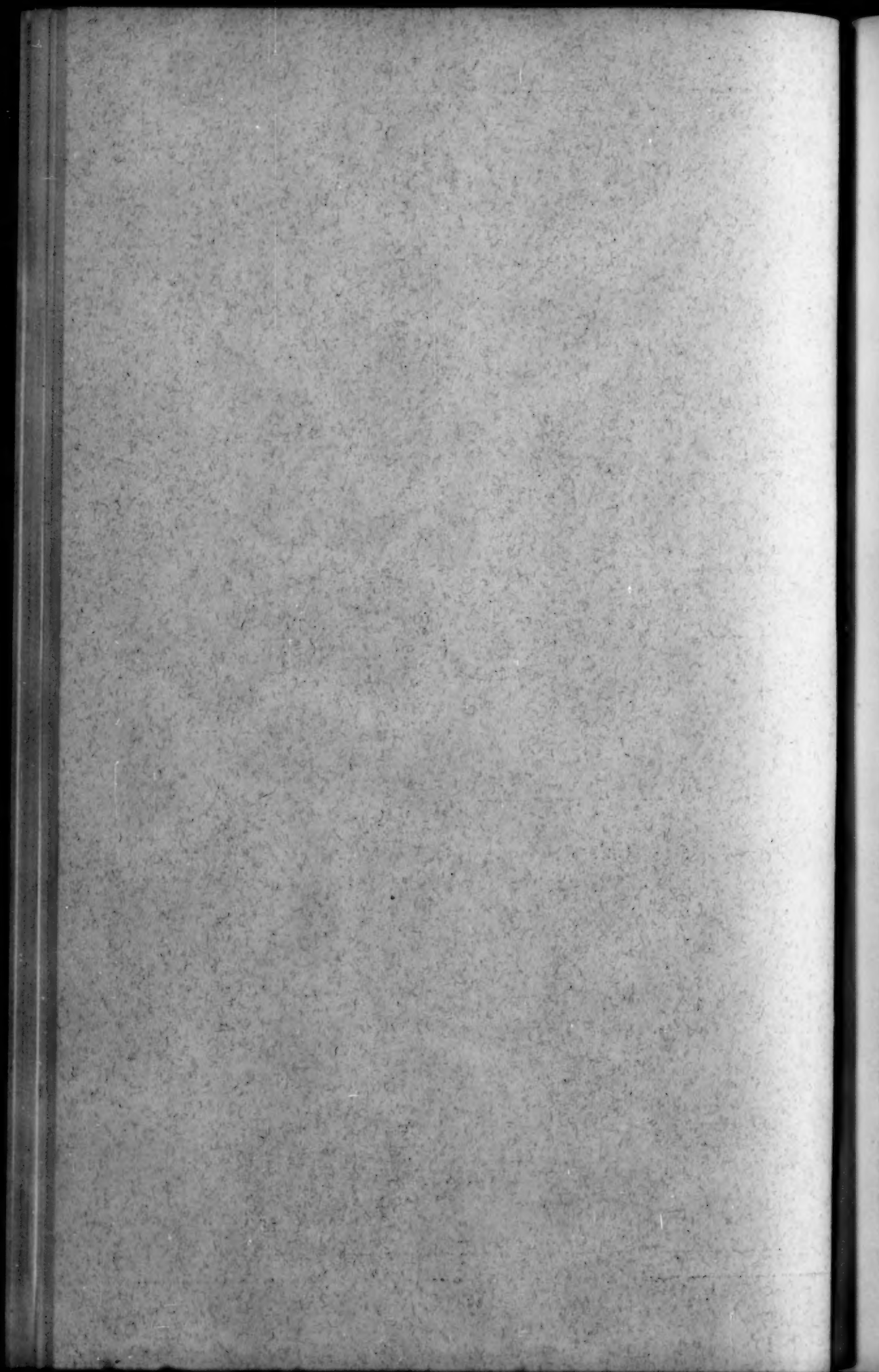


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SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Changes in cost of living in the United States
Rates of wages in the New York building trades
Recent labor agreements
Recent court decisions regarding injunctions
Australia's new arbitration plan
Operation of works councils in Germany

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Factory Inspectors' Reports on Operation of German Works Councils.^a

SINCE the introduction of works councils in Germany, in February, 1920, this institution has been the subject of many articles in American dailies, magazines, trade and labor journals, etc. The views expressed in these articles are contradictory. While some condemn the works councils outright as having had the sole effect of hampering industry, others admit, although somewhat reluctantly, that in the course of time the works councils may develop into an institution beneficial to both employers and workers, while still others are loud in their praise of the councils because they see in them the legal realization of "democracy in industry." In view of these greatly differing opinions of mostly casual observers it seems opportune to give here some authentic information on this much discussed innovation. Such information is furnished by the German factory inspection service. These officials come in daily contact in the exercise of their numerous official duties with industrial employers and workers and of late also with the works councils.

In the annual report of the factory inspection service for the year 1920 each chief inspector of a district reports his observations on the operation of works councils. A selection has been made of the most important industrial districts and extracts from the reports of the chief inspectors for these districts are reproduced below.

Government District of Potsdam.

THE elections of works councils in the district of Potsdam were, according to the inspector, generally carried out without difficulties.

The factory inspection service saw to it that the very complicated election procedure was properly explained to all parties requesting information. Only in a few instances was the election of a council made impossible owing to the refusal of the workers to vote or because nobody could be induced to accept the office of member of a council.

For the present the councils' activities aim more at safeguarding the interests of the workers than at promoting the productivity of the establishment. The views of employers and workers as to their mutual rights under the works councils law have diverged frequently. While the employers have generally shown a tendency to keep strictly to the letter of the law and to recognize only rights guaranteed by it, the councils have often attempted to interpret the law in such a way as to extend their rights. Differences in this respect have, however, in most instances been settled

^a Jahresberichte der Gewerbe-Aufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1920. Berlin, 1921. See also "German Works Council Law," in MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1920, pp. 172-181.

amicably. Conciliatory intervention by the factory inspector was unsuccessful in the case of a firm which refused to have any dealings with the works council as long as trade-union representatives were admitted to the meetings, although the works council law permits, under certain conditions, the admission of trade-union representatives to council meetings. In a machinery works the workers refused to elect a works council in accordance with the legal provisions for such election. They made election rules of their own and voted into office a special "revolutionary" council. Representations of the factory inspector induced them later on to hold a legal election.

On all their inspections of establishments the factory inspectors endeavor to obtain the cooperation of the works council members or shop stewards by requesting the latter to accompany them. Trustful relations have thus developed between numerous works councils and factory inspectors. While the employers were at first reluctant to collaborate with the works councils, fearing the undermining of their authority, this reluctance disappeared gradually after they had had occasion to observe the amicable relations between factory inspectors and works councils. In many instances members of councils were themselves responsible for difficulties in the exercise of their office. In submitting demands to the employers they often did not do so in proper form or were unacquainted with the provisions of the law. In one instance the council complained that the employer had refused to permit it to inspect the pay roll. As a matter of fact, the employer had objected to it only because the council had submitted its request not to himself but to a subordinate employee not authorized to grant such a request.

In small and medium-sized establishments there is often a lack of workers fitted to represent their fellow workers. The older workers frequently decline the office and the extra work it involves because they often get small thanks for their trouble, and the younger workers see in the works council more a political organization for carrying on the class struggle than a peaceful economic institution, and thus create discontent and strife.

City of Berlin.

THE elections to the works and the group (workers' and salaried employees') councils^b in the Berlin district, also, were carried out smoothly.

Refusals of the employers to permit the election of councils or shop stewards or to have dealings with them after they were elected were very rare and such refusals were without exception withdrawn after proper explanation of matters by the factory inspector. In several establishments, however, especially those in which the great majority of the workers were women, the workers consistently refused to elect a council, saying that in view of the amicable relations so far maintained with the employer a works council was not needed.

The factory inspection service received frequent requests to render decisions in disputes relating to the business management of works councils. In the beginning both sides were animated by a certain fighting spirit which quite often led to differences of opinion which, though unimportant in themselves, developed into disputes of a fundamental character involving appeals to tribunals of both first and second instance. This was regularly the case when one or both parties acted manifestly under the influence of their organizations and, as was sometimes admitted, were instructed by these to make a test case of the dispute. Differences as to the costs of maintenance of the works councils, the time set for meetings of the council, or the fixing of regular hours of consultation falling within the working time were the most frequent causes of disputes.^c

That numerous disputes as to the application of the works council law arose in the beginning between employers and workers has its chief reason in the fact that the provisions of the law were unsatisfactory to both parties. Many employers believed that the rights granted to the councils were too far reaching and therefore opposed

^b The works council of each establishment consists of members of the workers' council (composed of representatives elected by and from the manual workers) and the salaried employees' council (composed of representatives elected by and from the salaried employees). A full description of the establishment, election, and composition of the works councils was given in the May, 1920, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pp. 175 and 176.

^c Article 76 of the works council law provides that "in establishments with more than 100 employees the works council may fix a regular hour for consultation on one or more days of the week in which employees may present their wishes and complaints. If this hour for consultation falls within the working time an agreement in this respect must be reached with the employer."

firmly anything that seemed likely to extend these rights still further. Many workers, on the other hand, considered the rights granted to them by the law insufficient and consequently endeavored to obtain more rights than the law gave them. This fighting spirit seems, however, gradually to have abated and given way to recognition of the fact that an operation of the councils beneficial to both parties can be achieved only by readiness on the part of each to meet the other half way. Because of this recognition the employers are now more willing to negotiate with the councils, and the radicals originally elected to the councils are in many instances being replaced by more conservative members.

Government District of Breslau.

WHETHER the works councils are accomplishing all the important tasks assigned to them by the law must, in the opinion of the chief inspector for the Breslau district, be judged with great reserve in view of the short time during which they have been in operation.

The managements of industrial establishments will have to make the best of the fact that the councils maintain the closest cooperation with the trade-unions and are strongly influenced by the latter in all their acts. It remains to be seen whether this influence will be beneficial to the councils. The majority of the employers have so far assumed a hostile attitude toward the works councils; some of them have expressed outright their belief that these institutions have an injurious and disorganizing effect. It must be admitted that many a council has made unjustifiable demands and meddled in matters that did not come within its legally regulated duties. Investigations made in a considerable number of large establishments have therefore shown that the relations of employers and works councils are very strained and that one can not speak of any beneficial collaboration. On the other hand, and this is especially important in the case of so young an institution, there have developed frequently very favorable conditions, particularly in establishments in which the employer or manager has accepted the council as an accomplished fact entered into relations with it without prejudice, and has undertaken to interest the members of the council in their duties and to train them in their proper exercise.

Government District of Oppeln (Upper Silesia).

OWING to the attitude of the Interallied Government and Plebiscite Commission for Upper Silesia, the works council law did not come into force there until May 22, 1920, or several months later than in the unoccupied territory of Germany. The workers, however, did not wait for recognition of the law by the commission and in many instances elected works councils before the above date without any opposition on the part of the employers. With few exceptions the elections took place without disturbances.

The great majority of council members elected were members of German Free (socialistic) trade-unions or of Polish trade-unions. Reflecting the political situation, the German-Polish differences played a great rôle in the make-up and activities of the councils. Woman workers displayed scant interest in the councils and in many instances did not even take part in the elections. In an establishment in which women formed 50 per cent of the working force they did not even demand a representative of their sex on the council. In another establishment employing several hundred woman workers these charged a male worker with the safeguarding of their interests.

The preponderance of the younger age classes among the members was one of the chief characteristics of the newly elected councils. The older workers who had seen long service were generally thought to be not radical enough to represent firmly the interests of the working forces. Resignations of council members were frequent. In several instances the councils brought pressure to bear upon the unorganized workers to join an organization. In a large works the following notice issued by a trade-union representative and countersigned by the chairman of the works council was posted: "Notice is herewith given, that on Thursday, September 30, 1920, at noon, the works council will make a count of the number of organized workers employed in the estab-

lishment. Those not belonging to an organization must have joined one before the above date. All workers are requested to bring their union cards on the date set for the count." A dispute which arose between the management of the establishment and the council over this illegal act of the latter was settled by the chief factory inspector. In conciliating the dispute he discovered that the council members had not even read the works council law and were entirely ignorant as to their rights and duties. In a cellulose factory the council demanded that only organized workers be employed. In an iron and steel works, in which a wage increase had been agreed upon in a collective agreement, the works council posted a notice that the management would not be allowed to pay this increase to unorganized workers. In each of these last two instances the factory management appealed to the factory inspectors, who informed the works council that its action was unlawful and could not be approved.

Little has become known as to activity of works councils in the economic field. In one instance, however, it was largely due to the efforts of the council of a large chemical works that a strike in another works was settled. The council of the chemical works intervened because the strike at the other works would have caused a shutdown of the former, it being dependent on the latter for raw materials.

The collaboration of the workers' and salaried employees' councils with the employers left much to be desired. Only in a few instances was such collaboration effected without friction and followed by results. The mutual distrust is in many instances due to widely diverse views caused by unfamiliarity with the provisions of the works council law or by a lack of willingness to compromise.

Great difficulties arose in a number of establishments because of the demand of the workers that the council members be exempted from work and at the same time receive full pay. Many unreasonable demands were made in this respect. Thus, in an establishment employing 2,400 workers it was demanded that 17 council members, i. e., two to three for each individual operating department, be totally exempted from work. The reason given for this demand was that if only one worker from each department were exempted from work he could easily be corrupted by the firm and that therefore at least one other worker must be exempted from work to watch the first one. In a power plant of great importance to the general public the workers threatened to call a strike unless a certain number of works council members were exempted from working. The chief factory inspector of the district who was called in by the management as a mediator succeeded only with great difficulty in settling this dispute in a fair manner although he was supported by a trade-union secretary and the chairman of the works council. After the factory inspector had rendered several decisions in similar disputes it was finally decided that in large establishments one council member per each thousand workers employed is to be totally exempted from working, without any loss in wages. Thus it has come about that in all large establishments there are now to be found council members who never do any productive work.

The manner in which the councils fulfill their duties varies greatly in the individual establishments. In establishments with continuous operation, i. e., those operated with three shifts, the provision of article 30 of the works council law that meetings of the councils shall take place, as far as possible, outside of the regular working hours can not be complied with. In such establishments the employers, without exception, declared themselves willing that the required council meetings should be held during working hours. In establishments operating with one or two shifts this question has been handled differently. In some of these establishments the management has agreed that all council meetings be held during working hours; in other establishments, especially small ones, orders have been issued that meetings may be held only after working hours. In one establishment the workers forced the management under threat of strike to consent to the holding of all meetings during working hours. The number of meetings which the works councils consider necessary also varies from establishment to establishment. In the larger plants council meetings are held twice a week, in medium-sized establishments once a month, and in small establishments it frequently happens that no meetings at all are held. In the larger works one or two members of the council who are permanently exempt from productive work have fixed daily hours for consultation, in which they listen to the complaints and wishes of the workers. In the smaller establishments these personal consultations of workers with their council members are permitted on a few days each week. In many establishments regular hours of consultation have not been fixed and the workers are allowed to see their council members and submit their wishes to them during working hours.

In a large iron works the works council demanded the right to inspect all incoming mail and to be present during the opening of the mail. The workers were suspicious that the management was declining incoming orders so as to be able to give decreased orders as a reason for the discharge of large numbers of workers. It was finally agreed

that the director general of the works should report daily to the chairman of the works council the amount of new orders received.

It must be admitted that when works council law came into operation great prejudice and strong opposition to the law prevailed among employers. During the course of months these have given way to a more dispassionate view. The moderating influence of reasonable works councils upon the easily excitable masses of workers has frequently saved the works managements from disturbances and disputes of long duration. On the other hand, instances—by no means rare—have become known in which works councils have harangued their electors into strikes, riots, and even violence. In one of these instances the works management demanded of the authorized conciliation board the removal of the entire council, whereupon the latter, conscious of being in the wrong, resigned voluntarily. In another instance the firm in question without further ado dismissed three leading council members. That the firm was fully justified in dismissing two of these members was later acknowledged by an arbitration board voluntarily appealed to by both interested parties; the board ordered the reinstatement of the third member, who had only acted under pressure of his two colleagues. Instances of this kind, of which many more could be mentioned, show that the relations of works councils and employers were by no means always satisfactory. Managing administrative officials who represented the establishments in their relations with the councils became gradually embittered over the sometimes really preposterous demands of the councils. In submitting such demands to employers and managing officials, the workers not infrequently deported themselves offensively, although perhaps unintentionally. Sometimes, higher administrative officials did not feel themselves safe from attacks of the workers. Serious assaults upon such officials were of a frequent occurrence, especially during the summer of the year under review.

Collaboration of the factory inspection service and the works councils has taken place in a satisfactory manner. Decisions rendered by factory inspectors (in pursuance of article 93 of the works council law) in disputes between employers and councils have always been abided by and only in two instances were appeals taken against such decisions.

Government District of Magdeburg.

THE inspector for the Government District of Magdeburg notes that although fairly good relations exist in a great many establishments, there have been controversies over the workers' rights under the law and the exemption of council members from productive labor.

The question whether there was any necessity for holding council meetings during working hours had to be decided repeatedly, especially when the employer refused to pay wages for the time missed from work. Incidents of a serious character took place at some council meetings. At one meeting, for instance, the employer was accused of dishonest dealing; at another the director of the establishment was assaulted to force him to grant the demands of the workers.

It should not be forgotten that the councils often found themselves in a very difficult position. Changes of chairman were frequent, usually because the incumbent did not carry out the wishes (reasonable or otherwise) of his electors.

In their cooperation with the works councils the factory inspectors have so far found little initiative in the former in making suggestions for the combating of dangers to the life and health of the workers. Council members called in at the investigation of accidents seldom gave essential help in clearing up the causes of accidents. Their cooperation has, however, been of value in preventing the recurrence of accidents, and in supporting the inspectors when the latter demanded that the employer introduce protective appliances. The councils have shown considerable interest in making improvements in the workrooms. They have likewise promoted in a gratifying manner all welfare institutions and awakened the interest of the workers in the use of these institutions. Several works councils have been zealous in improving the economic condition of their fellow workers through provision and distribution of clothing, foodstuffs, fuel, etc.

Government District of Dusseldorf.

THE election of works councils was greatly retarded through delay in the printing of the regulations governing the elections. As a result, the elections took place mostly during the period of political disturbances of March and April, 1920.

In a considerable number of establishments the workers refused to elect a council, either because they were satisfied with the existing workers' committees or because they set no value on being represented; sometimes the refusal was based on political reasons. Without exception workers hostile to trade-unionism refrained from voting. In an iron and steel works with a working force of about 10,000 men of pronounced radical tendencies, only 55 per cent of the workers entitled to vote took part in the first election of a council, and at the second election, made necessary by the resignation of the entire council, only 35 per cent voted. In some instances the council members resigned soon after their election because they felt that they did not command the confidence of their fellow workers, or were tired of attacks by the latter, or felt it burdensome to attend the numerous party meetings of works council members. In many instances the elections took place in an irregular manner. This was partly due to the fact that the interested parties did not understand the complicated election regulations and therefore used a more or less simplified election procedure. In a number of localities stormy assemblies of the workers elected revolutionary works councils by a mere rising vote. In establishments in which nomination lists had been submitted the candidates nominated by the free (socialistic) trade-unions were generally elected and unorganized workers as well as those belonging to rival organizations were forced to join the free trade-unions. Councils thus elected, which in addition assumed a very overbearing attitude and in some instances attempted to usurp the management of the establishment, were as a rule not recognized by the employers, and measures were taken by them for the election of a new council according to the prescribed procedure. It should also be noted that the nomination lists for works council elections were mostly prepared by trade-unions and very seldom by the workers independently and without consideration of membership or nonmembership in a labor organization.

The works, workers', and salaried employees' councils have conducted their affairs on essentially the same lines as the previously existing workers' committees. Friction between the employers and the councils occurs only in rare instances. The works managements, almost without exception, endeavor to aid the council members as much as possible in the exercise of their duties through provision of meeting, consultation, and office rooms, typewriters, typists and stenographers, telephones, etc. In the larger works one or more council members are permanently exempted from all productive work so that they may devote their entire time to the affairs of the council. When the councils came into operation many of them made excessive demands with respect to consultation hours, but after the novelty of this institution had somewhat worn off the workers generally acquiesced in a curtailment of the consultation hours. Friction with employers was caused by the demand of some council members to be allowed at all times to walk through the works so that the workers might have opportunity to present their complaints and wishes. In most instances the council members themselves became aware that this practice was not compatible with orderly operation of the works and the practice was generally discontinued. In one large works the council had posted without the knowledge and permission of the management a notice inciting to disturbances and a strike. On complaint of the management the demobilization commissioner ordered that the works council must submit to the management all notices to the workers before posting them.

Difficulties as to the costs of operation of works councils have been rare, as most employers have shown themselves liberal and the workers also as a rule avoid excessive demands in this respect. That the costs are nevertheless considerable, especially in large works, becomes evident from the following data. In a large chemical works employing 7,675 workers the costs of operation of the workers', salaried employees', and works councils were 125,000 marks [\$29,750, par] for the year, in a machinery works with 1,300 workers 75,000 marks [\$17,850, par], in two iron works with 9,500 and 1,100 workers, 180,000 and 105,000 marks [\$42,840 and \$24,990, par], respectively, in two iron and steel works with 8,200 and 6,800 workers, 120,000 marks [\$28,560, par] for each, in a steel mill with 2,600 workers, 120,000 marks [\$28,560, par], and in a copper smelter with 1,280 workers, 60,000 marks [\$14,280, par].

Owing to the relatively short period of their operation it can not be judged conclusively whether the works councils are doing justice to all the duties assigned to them by the law. It is in the nature of things that they consider it their principal duty to represent and safeguard the economic interests of their fellow workers. They are forced into this attitude by the entire economic situation as well as by the endeavor to be able to show to their electors some material success. In the steadily recurring movements for wage increases, in the negotiation and application of collective agreements, and in the determination of principles governing the hiring and dismissal of workers they have found a suitable field for their activities. Another principal duty of the councils, namely, the promoting of amicable relations between employers and workers has suffered seriously under the tendency of the councils to consider solely the interests of the workers. When the councils have had to act in a conciliatory capacity they have frequently proved to be ineffective. It should, however, be considered that present economic and political conditions are rather unfavorable for any conciliatory activity on the part of the councils. It is due to these conditions also that in the important problem of employment and discharge of workers the councils have frequently been guided by political motives and the usual spirit of solidarity with their fellow workers has often been lacking in the councils. It must, however, be acknowledged that most of the councils are fully aware of the importance of their duty to act as conciliatory bodies, even if they are not always successful in their efforts. Generally speaking, the efficient operation of the works councils is largely dependent upon the composition of the working force of the individual establishments. If the workers are more or less radical, or if instead they are moderate or constructive in their tendencies, this is reflected in the attitude of the works council.

As a rule the councils have kept within the rights granted them by the law but during the political disturbances in March and also at the end of the year some councils with pronounced political tendencies were guilty of unlawful encroachments that led to disastrous disturbances of the industrial peace. They prevented on principle all productive overtime work, even where the working force was willing to work overtime, and gave no consideration at all to the resulting loss of orders. They also insisted on the strictest observance of the 48-hour week and in various instances attempted to make the employment and dismissal of workers dependent on the approval of the council. In some establishments they influenced the workers to withdraw their deposits from the establishment savings fund and on the other hand demanded that collections for political purposes be permitted during the working time.

In justice to the workers it must be stated that some of the employers have not yet acquiesced in the extension of the rights of the workers through the works council law. These employers have only after serious struggles made concessions that could easily have been granted voluntarily. Wherever mutual good will, understanding, and trust have been the basis of cooperation, there have developed good and sometimes excellent relations between employers and councils, and it is gratifying that this is the case in the great majority of establishments.

Government District of Cologne.

THE inspector for the district of Cologne states it to be an undeniable fact that in many establishments the works councils have shown an honest desire not only to represent their own interests but also to promote the prosperity of the business, though whether there has been a resulting increase of output can not yet be determined.

Many of the council members still lack the technical knowledge required to understand the economics of production, but there have been others who have adapted themselves with surprising ease to their new duties and grasp every opportunity to fill the gaps in their technical training. In spite of the resistance offered at first by some employers who felt that the works' council law restricted them in the free conduct of their business, relations between employers and works' council members have in general been satisfactory. Many employers have stated that they prefer dealing with a works council to having to listen to the grievances of each individual worker. The councils take part in the general regulation of wages and working conditions only in those establishments in which these matters are not in the hands of the trade-unions. If need of changes in the hours of labor arises, the works council is as a rule given an opportunity to express its opinion before changes are ordered. So far, only in rare

instances have rules governing the employment and dismissal of workers been agreed upon by employers and councils. In order to train council members in their duties the free (socialistic) as well as the Christian trade-unions have established special training courses. With the same end in view the trade-unions are publishing periodicals which inform council members on general economic problems and important decisions rendered in disputes arising in the application of the works council law.

Inspection District of Munich.

THE relations between employers and works councils in the Munich inspection district are reported as being generally satisfactory since employers as well as workers have become convinced of the necessity of successful cooperation.

Membership on a works council is little sought after, because the position of mediator between the employer and the working force is very difficult. It must be acknowledged that the workers are becoming aware of this fact and are now endeavoring to choose as council members the persons most suited for this office. On their visits to industrial establishments the factory inspectors have gained the impression that in nearly all of them the works councils fulfill their duties in accordance with the law. They have also observed that the council members show better understanding, from a technical point of view, of the problem of accident prevention. This may be the result of attending the special training courses for council members established in industrial centers by the trade-unions. While in several establishments the employers have expressed their appreciation of the cooperation of the councils in maintaining order in the establishment, in others complaints have been voiced as to the biased radicalism of the councils.

State of Saxony.

ALTHOUGH the elections of works councils took place in a period of political disturbances they are reported by the chief inspector of Saxony as having been carried out smoothly.

Reports from the various inspection districts show that while in a few instances councils have exceeded their rights, in other rare cases both sides were to blame for disputes arising out of the operation of the works councils. Such disputes seldom led to serious disturbances. As a rule they were settled amicably. It can be stated that employers and councils are now generally cooperating in a satisfactory manner, and that, contrary to expectations, every one is becoming accustomed to the new institution with surprising rapidity. This is especially true of the large and medium-sized establishments. In small establishments expressions of regret are sometimes heard that the direct intercourse of workers with their employer has been greatly limited through the interference of shop stewards and works councils. In such small establishments, especially in those employing predominantly woman labor, the workers have often refused to elect a council.

According to the report for the district of Leipzig the chairmen of the councils have generally maintained close relations with their trade-union organizations. In the Chemnitz district all the councils have combined into a central organization (*Betriebsrätezentrale*) which is managed by a trade-union secretary and furnishes information and advice to the individual councils. The employers obtain legal advice on works council matters from the legal counsel of their trade associations.

Quite frequently it has happened that agreements arrived at by councils and the management of establishments have been disapproved by the workers of the establishments. Owing to such occurrences a good many council members have soon tired of their office and resigned. It has repeatedly been reported that the most efficient, skilled workmen absolutely decline election to a council. Thus it happened that in an establishment employing a large number of highly skilled workers a porter was elected chairman of the workers' council.

With respect to the councils' duty of aiding the factory inspectors by information, advice, and suggestions in combating unhealthful and dangerous conditions in the establishments, the inspectors report that while some council members have not shown much understanding of this task, as was only to be expected owing to its newness, others have cooperated with the inspection service in a very satisfactory manner, a fact also acknowledged by many employers. One inspector made the observation

that since the inauguration of the practice of having one or more council members accompany him on his tours through the plants employers remedy defects in equipment much sooner than before.

District of Dresden.

THE Dresden district inspector reports that the works councils have with few exceptions proved to be efficient in operation.

Some of the employers have made real collaborators of the representatives of the workers and it has been observed that the latter take their duties very seriously. In a few instances councils have attempted to exceed their legal rights. Differences of opinion have, however, generally been settled. In some establishments the councils have been consulted in the hiring of workers. One large firm has complained, however, that the council members' duties take up so much of their time that they are prevented from doing productive work at their trade.

Württemberg, Fourth Inspection District.

THE inspector for the Württemberg district reports that the opinions of employers with respect to the new institutions are on the whole favorable, in part even very favorable.

Efficient cooperation between employer and council depends largely on the composition of the council and on the sense of responsibility of the council members. It is also of great importance that council members shall not let themselves be influenced by political considerations in the exercise of their duties.

It has been observed that so far the councils have interested themselves chiefly in wage problems, hours of labor, and collective agreements. They show less interest in supporting the factory inspection service in the elimination of accident hazards. In conversations with the factory inspector council members have frequently stated that their office is a very difficult one because quite often they lack support not only from the employer but also from their fellow workers. Many have expressed their intention not to accept reelection, and the resignation of entire councils has been reported in several instances.

Report of Woman Factory Inspectors.

Extracts from the report of the woman factory inspectors of Württemberg are given here because of the light thrown upon the attitude of woman workers toward works councils:

In the relations with works councils it has been noticed how seldom and in what small numbers women are represented in the workers' councils. In establishments employing an approximately equal number of male and female workers the workers' council was frequently found not to include any woman member at all or at the most one woman member. In establishments employing exclusively woman workers a council often could not be elected, because no woman worker would accept nomination. This nonparticipation is due to the small interest woman workers show in the duties of council members, to their lack of understanding of the importance of the new institution, and to the lack of confidence that women have in each other. They give as reasons for holding aloof from the councils that men can represent their interests as well as they themselves, that they lack the required time, and that they expect only inconveniences from assuming the office of council member. The male workers, on the other hand, have often intended giving the female workers as little representation as possible. They have feared that the more acquiescent and yielding attitude of women in negotiations with the employers would weaken the councils' position and, besides, they were unwilling to grant to women the same rights they had themselves.

In their intercourse with woman factory inspectors most woman council members showed the greatest reticence and timidity. To many, even conversation at some length with the inspector was disagreeable. Some were unwilling to accompany the inspector on her tour through the establishment. Most of the women showed interest only in wage questions. Very seldom did they make suggestions as to improvements in plant equipment or as to matters relating to the welfare of woman workers. If some defective equipment was discovered which required intervention on the part of the factory inspector the latter was often requested by the woman council member accom-

panying her not to mention the matter to the employer, or at least not to mention the council member's name. Only few of the women stood up openly and honestly for their views.

Summary.

AS NOTED in several of the inspectors' reports quoted above, the period during which works councils have been in operation in Germany at the end of 1920 is far too short to allow of general definite conclusions as to the efficiency of this new institution. A perusal of these reports reveals, however, a few outstanding facts. Briefly summarized, these facts are:

1. The works council law came into being in its present form against the will of the majority of all organized workers and that of the ultraconservative employers. It was a compromise product of the coalition parties of that time. The principle of the right of co-management was almost entirely surrendered by this compromise. The compromise character of the law had the particular result that, from a technically legal standpoint, it was interpreted inaccurately and ambiguously. If one studies the commentaries on the law which have been written by jurists and by representatives of the employers and of the workers they are found to lack uniformity. The elastic interpretations of the law since it has been put to practical use betray this lack of uniformity even more than the commentaries. It is, therefore, but natural that during the first ten months of the operation of the works councils the workers in many instances attempted to exceed the rights granted them by the law, while, on the other hand, many employers endeavored to withhold from the workers even those rights to which the latter were entitled. Thus these ten months have been spent to a large extent in conflicts over the interpretation of the law and in efforts of the political parties to secure control of the works councils.

2. The comparatively large number of disputes that have arisen out of the operation of the works council law have nearly always been settled amicably through the intervention of the factory inspectors. Instances in which these disputes led to violence, strikes, or lockouts were rare. These experiences furnish no basis for viewing the entire question pessimistically, because a certain transition period must of necessity be passed through before a complete cooperation without friction can take place between employers and their works councils.

3. The most outstanding fact revealed by experiences from the first year's operation of the councils is that in disputes between the employers and councils both sides, as a rule, do not act on their own initiative but are generally guided by their respective organizations. This accounts for the fact that many disputes were initiated as mere test cases and were fought out through both tribunals of appeal permitted under the law.

4. The works councils, and still more the workers' councils, are entirely controlled by the trade-unions. In view of the phenomenal development of the trade-union movement in Germany since the end of the war—the unorganized workers now form only a small minority in nearly all industrial establishments—this seems but the natural outcome. It often leads, however, to attempts on the part of the works councils to discriminate against the unorganized workers and

to force them into joining an organization. Friction has often arisen among council members themselves when they belonged to rival labor organizations.

5. The councils so far elected are mostly composed of younger workers with pronounced radical tendencies. The older and more conservative workers either are not being considered in the nominations or refuse election. The office of council member seems to be no sinecure and is little sought after. The duty of mediation puts the council members, and especially the chairman of the council, in a rather difficult position. If the council in its dealings with the employer upholds the interests of the workers only, there is continuous friction with the employer, and if it observes a more moderate attitude it is accused by the working force of subserviency to the employer's interests. This has led many councils to resign in a body.

6. So far the councils have failed to take seriously one of their principal duties, that of "supporting the management with advice in order to assist it in bringing the establishment to the highest possible state of efficiency." The great majority of the councils have devoted their activities exclusively to matters of interest to the workers, such as wage increases, hours of labor, conclusion of collective agreements, etc. Very few instances are reported in which the council has made any efforts to increase production. On the contrary, many councils steadfastly refuse to permit overtime work.

7. All reports agree in one point, namely, that the smooth operation of works councils depends largely on their make-up. In districts in which the more radical elements among the workers have the upper hand and radical councils have been elected, friction between employers and councils is much more frequent than in districts where workers with more moderate tendencies predominate. A great deal depends also upon the intellectual and technical fitness of the council members for their office. The trade-unions seem to be fully aware of this fact and have established training courses for council members in all industrial centers. These courses, which are well attended, will in the next few years produce a large number of men much better fitted to preside over or hold membership in a works council than are the men who hold such office to-day.

8. Works councils have operated most satisfactorily in establishments in which, from the beginning, both sides showed good-will and an honest desire for successful cooperation. In establishments in which the employer was prejudiced against the new institution or the council has attempted to dictate to the employer there has been friction without end.

9. There seems to be little need for works councils in small establishments. Many of these failed even to elect a council, the workers stating that they preferred direct relations with the employer.

10. The majority of the employers are adapting themselves to the new institution, and facilitate the operation of the councils by providing them with office rooms, clerical help, telephones, etc., and by exempting a reasonable number of the council members from productive work. Large employers find it more convenient to deal with the council than to listen to grievances and requests of individual workers. Many employers have expressed themselves favorably

with regard to the activities of the councils and have stated that they find that most council members take their duties seriously.

11. Woman workers show scant interest in works councils. Even in establishments employing large numbers of women workers their representation on the councils does not correspond to their numbers. In many establishments employing female labor exclusively the workers have refused to elect a council.

12. All works councils are supporting the factory inspection service to the best of their ability in combating health and accident hazards.

Boy Labor on the Liverpool Docks.

ACCORDING to the British Labor Gazette of December, 1921 (page 627), the British Ministry of Labor has recently completed an inquiry^a into conditions of the casual employment of boys in ship repairing and on dock work at Liverpool. The report shows that in ship repairing the boys work either as scalers or as rivet lads. The scalers remove the incrustations which form on the steel plates and the interior of the boilers, scrape and paint water tanks, and clean out the bilges of ships, the engine room and funnel. Rivet lads supply riveters with hot rivets. The older, more experienced boys heat the rivets; the younger ones hand them to the riveters. The scalers and rivet lads are organized in the National Amalgamated Union of Labor.

The boys engaged on the docks turn on the steam (for winches), stitch bags, brush up, make slings for pulleys, and do other work generally regarded as boys' employment. During the war the dock boys did more skilled work, such as trucking, storing cargoes, weighing, etc., but since the return of the ex-service men fewer of the boys are thus employed. These boys are organized in the National Union of Dock Laborers.

The work of ship repairing, the report states, does not lead to continuous employment when the boys become adults, nor does it constitute in any sense a preparation for further employment on the docks. In the case of the dock boys, however, junior or disabled workers sometimes become porters, and to this extent their work may be considered a training for adult employment.

The report severely condemns the haphazard method of employment followed. The boys usually apply for work each day. If they are fortunate enough to obtain it, it may last a day, a few days, or longer, but it is not customary for the boys to remain very long on the same work. Owing to the intermittent character of the work the boys become more and more unwilling to settle down to steady employment. With the exception of a Young Men's Christian Association canteen no provision is made for the health and welfare of the boys.

^a Report of an inquiry into the conditions of boy labor on the docks at Liverpool. August, 1920.

Manitoba Joint Industrial Council.^a

THE Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, appointed in April, 1920, in accordance with the industrial conditions act of 1919, amended the following year, has been quite successful in adjusting industrial differences which in a number of instances would have otherwise resulted in controversies involving serious losses. During the first year of the council's operation 18 out of the 20 cases dealt with were settled in a manner acceptable to both the employers and employees concerned. One case was pending at the close of the year. The council's suggestions were declined in only one instance. Sometimes this governmental agency has been appealed to by one of the parties to the dispute; at other times it has intervened without being called on by either side.

In the settlement of industrial controversies the council has held to the following basic principles:

1. The service of the community is the supreme objective in industry.
2. The human element is the supreme consideration in industrial activity.
3. The highest interests of all concerned in industry are secured only by cooperation of all.
4. Differences of opinion are inevitable. The only sane method of settlement is by consideration, not by the club.
5. Agreements once accepted must be preserved during their lifetime.
6. The spirit of an agreement must override the letter, if conflict between spirit and letter should appear.
7. Little troubles removed make for peace.

The attitude of the council on the worker's rights is that—

1. Trade-union activities which do not interfere with duty may not be penalized.
2. A living wage is every worker's right—a wage which enables the worker to live in decency and comfort.
3. Every worker has the right of appeal against any decision of his employer.
4. All workers permanently employed should receive a reasonable amount of holiday time.
5. The rates of wages involve such factors as cost of living, permanency, hazard, strain, period of activity, skill required, training required, brain power involved.

Employers' rights have been defined as follows:

1. Continuity of work must be preserved.
2. A full day's work must be given in a full day's time.
3. Discipline must be preserved for the purpose of coordinate and continuous effort.
4. Insubordination involves prompt penalty.
5. Management must be untrammelled—a single hand must be on the wheel of control.

The council has stood for adherence to agreements, even when such adherence meant inconvenience and financial loss, and the chairman reports that decisions embodying this principle have always been accepted without question by the parties to the dispute. In controversies where there have been differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the terms of agreement, the council has succeeded not only in settling such points but in recasting the misunderstood clauses so as to prevent future difficulty regarding their meaning.

^a The Labor Gazette, Ottawa, December, 1921, pp. 1490, 1491. For other references to the council see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1919, pp. 229-230; September, 1920, p. 178, and July, 1921, p. 31.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.^a

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food on December 15, 1920, and on November 15 and December 15, 1921, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of lard was 25.6 cents per pound on December 15, 1920; 16.6 cents per pound on November 15, 1921; and 15.9 cents per pound on December 15, 1921. These figures show a decrease of 38 per cent in the year and 4 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food^b combined showed a decrease of 16 per cent in December, 1921, as compared with December, 1920, and a decrease of 1 per cent in December, 1921, as compared with November, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PERCENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DEC. 15, 1921, COMPARED WITH DEC. 15, 1920, AND NOV. 15, 1921.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Dec. 15, 1921, compared with—	
		Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	39.7	35.7	35.3	-11	-1
Round steak.....	do.....	35.7	31.0	30.8	-14	-1
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.1	26.8	26.7	-11	-0.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	23.2	19.2	19.2	-17	0
Plate beef.....	do.....	16.5	12.8	12.8	-22	0
Pork chops.....	do.....	33.0	32.0	30.4	-8	-5
Bacon.....	do.....	47.4	39.7	38.7	-18	-3
Ham.....	do.....	49.9	45.7	44.4	-11	-3
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	35.2	30.6	32.3	-8	+6
Hens.....	do.....	40.2	35.8	35.8	-11	0
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	38.4	32.7	32.5	-15	-1
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	16.8	14.3	14.1	-16	-1
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	14.8	13.3	12.7	-14	-5
Butter.....	Pound.....	62.0	53.1	52.1	-16	-2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	39.5	30.1	29.8	-25	-1
Nut margarine.....	do.....	34.7	28.7	28.5	-18	-1
Cheese.....	do.....	39.0	33.3	33.0	-15	-1
Lard.....	do.....	25.6	16.6	15.9	-38	-4
Crisco.....	do.....	29.5	21.5	21.6	-27	+0.4

^a In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and dry goods from each of 51 cities. Gas has heretofore been published in the June issue, but appears this year in the July issue. Dry goods appears regularly in the April, July, October, and December issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

^b The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month, beginning with January, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DEC. 15, 1921, COMPARED WITH DEC. 15, 1920, AND NOV. 15, 1921—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Dec. 15, 1921, compared with—	
		Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	92.4	69.5	70.5	-24	+ 1
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	69.4	46.4	48.3	-30	+ 4
Bread.....	Pound.....	10.8	9.3	9.1	-16	- 2
Flour.....	do.....	6.6	5.1	5.0	-24	- 2
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.5	4.2	4.1	-25	- 2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.9	9.7	9.6	-12	- 1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. package.....	14.1	11.9	11.9	-16	0
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. package.....	30.2	29.7	29.3	- 3	- 1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.6	20.4	20.2	- 6	- 1
Rice.....	do.....	13.2	9.4	9.3	-30	- 1
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.4	8.2	8.2	-13	0
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.2	3.2	3.1	- 3	- 3
Onions.....	do.....	4.1	7.5	8.0	+95	+ 7
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.4	4.6	5.1	+50	+11
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.3	13.9	13.8	-15	- 1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.8	16.1	16.0	-10	- 1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.7	17.8	17.8	- 5	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	10.5	6.7	6.5	-38	- 3
Tea.....	do.....	72.1	69.0	67.7	- 6	- 2
Coffee.....	do.....	39.7	35.6	35.6	-10	0
Prunes.....	do.....	25.6	18.9	18.7	-27	- 1
Raisins.....	do.....	32.4	26.1	25.5	-21	- 2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	41.8	37.8	37.3	-11	- 1
Oranges.....	do.....	49.5	52.8	50.3	+ 2	- 5
All articles ¹ combined.....					-16	- 1

¹ See note b, p. 14.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on December 15, 1913 and 1914, and on December 15 of each year from 1917 to 1921, together with the percentage changes in December of each of these specified years compared with December, 1913. For example, the price per pound of pork chops in December, 1913, was 20.3 cents; in December, 1914, 19.5 cents; in December, 1917, 33.9 cents; in December, 1918, 41.3 cents; in December, 1919, 38.1 cents; in December, 1920, 33.0 cents; and in December, 1921, 30.4 cents. As compared with the average price in December, 1913, these figures show a decrease of 4 per cent in December, 1914, and the following percentage increases: Sixty-seven per cent in December, 1917; 103 per cent in December, 1918; 88 per cent in December, 1919; 63 per cent in December, 1920; and 50 per cent in December, 1921.

The cost of the various articles of food, combined, showed an increase of 44 per cent in December, 1921, as compared with December, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DEC. 15, OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH DEC. 15, 1913.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price Dec. 15—								Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Dec. 15, of each specified year compared with Dec. 15, 1913.						
		1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.								
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	25.1	25.6	32.0	40.4	39.1	39.7	35.3	+ 2	+ 27	+ 61	+ 56	+ 58	+ 41		
Round steak.....	do.....	22.6	23.0	30.0	38.2	35.9	35.7	30.8	+ 2	+ 33	+ 69	+ 59	+ 58	+ 36		
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.9	20.1	25.4	31.9	30.3	30.1	26.7	+ 1	+ 28	+ 60	+ 52	+ 51	+ 34		
Chuck roast.....	do.....	16.2	16.5	21.5	27.3	24.3	23.2	19.2	+ 2	+ 33	+ 69	+ 50	+ 43	+ 19		
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.4	12.5	16.2	21.1	17.3	16.5	12.8	+ 1	+ 31	+ 70	+ 40	+ 33	+ 3		
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.3	19.5	33.9	41.3	38.1	38.0	30.4	— 4	+ 67	+ 103	+ 88	+ 63	+ 50		
Bacon.....	do.....	26.7	27.8	48.8	58.5	50.3	47.4	38.7	+ 4	+ 83	+ 119	+ 88	+ 78	+ 45		
Ham.....	do.....	26.5	26.8	43.4	53.3	49.9	49.9	44.4	+ 1	+ 64	+ 101	+ 88	+ 88	+ 68		
Lamb.....	do.....	18.5	19.0	30.2	34.4	33.6	35.2	32.3	+ 3	+ 63	+ 86	+ 82	+ 90	+ 75		
Hens.....	do.....	20.8	19.9	30.4	38.4	39.1	40.2	35.8	— 4	+ 46	+ 85	+ 88	+ 93	+ 72		
Salmon, canned.....	do.....			29.0	31.4	36.4	38.4	32.5								
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	9.1	9.0	13.1	15.7	16.7	16.8	14.1	— 1	+ 44	+ 73	+ 84	+ 85	+ 55		
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....					16.9	14.8	12.7								
Butter.....	Pound.....	39.7	39.3	54.3	72.7	78.0	62.0	52.1	— 1	+ 37	+ 83	+ 96	+ 56	+ 31		
Oleomargarine.....	do.....					43.4	39.5	29.8								
Nut margarine.....	do.....					35.8	34.7	28.5								
Cheese.....	do.....	22.5	23.0	34.5	42.7	43.3	39.0	33.0	+ 2	+ 53	+ 90	+ 92	+ 73	+ 47		
Lard.....	do.....	15.8	15.4	33.4	34.2	34.9	25.6	15.9	+ 3	+ 111	+ 116	+ 121	+ 62	+ 1		
Crisco.....	do.....					37.7	29.5	21.6								
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	47.6	47.8	63.5	81.1	90.1	92.4	70.5	+ 0.4	+ 33	+ 70	+ 89	+ 94	+ 48		
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	34.5	31.7	45.0	58.1	63.5	69.4	48.3	— 8	+ 30	+ 68	+ 84	+ 101	+ 40		
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.6	6.5	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.8	9.1	+ 16	+ 66	+ 75	+ 82	+ 93	+ 63		
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	3.7	6.8	6.7	7.7	6.6	5.0	+ 12	+ 106	+ 108	+ 133	+ 100	+ 52		
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.1	3.2	7.1	6.4	6.6	5.5	4.1	+ 3	+ 129	+ 103	+ 113	+ 77	+ 32		
Boiled oats.....	do.....					9.2	10.9	9.6								
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....					14.1	14.1	11.9								
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....					27.6	30.2	29.3								
Macaroni.....	Pound.....					19.8	21.6	20.2								
Rice.....	do.....	8.7	8.8	11.6	13.9	17.7	13.2	9.3	+ 1	+ 33	+ 60	+ 103	+ 52	+ 7		
Beans, navy.....	do.....			18.8	15.4	12.2	9.4	8.2								
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.8	1.4	3.0	3.2	4.3	3.2	3.1	— 22	+ 67	+ 78	+ 139	+ 78	+ 72		
Onions.....	do.....			5.0	3.9	8.1	4.1	8.0								
Cabbage.....	do.....					6.1	3.4	5.1								
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....					17.0	16.3	13.8								
Corn, canned.....	do.....					18.9	17.8	16.0								
Peas, canned.....	do.....					19.2	18.7	17.8								
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....					16.1	13.0	13.0								
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.4	6.1	9.5	10.8	14.5	10.5	6.5	+ 13	+ 76	+ 100	+ 169	+ 94	+ 20		
Tea.....	do.....	54.5	54.7	62.1	67.4	69.3	72.1	67.7	+ 0.4	+ 14	+ 24	+ 27	+ 32	+ 24		
Coffee.....	do.....	29.7	29.6	30.3	32.4	48.9	39.7	35.6	— 0.3	+ 2	+ 9	+ 65	+ 34	+ 20		
Prunes.....	do.....			16.4	10.2	29.3	25.6	18.7								
Raisins.....	do.....			15.0	16.1	23.9	32.4	25.5								
Bananas.....	Dozen.....					40.4	41.8	37.3								
Oranges.....	do.....					52.0	49.5	50.3								
All articles combined. ¹									+ 1	+ 51	+ 79	+ 89	+ 71	+ 44		

¹ See note b, p. 14

Table 3 shows for the United States average retail prices of the principal articles of food for the years 1913 and 1921, and for each month of 1921. Prices in 1921 are of particular interest in that the downward trend from the peak prices reached in July, 1920, continued steadily throughout the year 1921, nearly all articles showing decreases in December as compared with the average retail price in January.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1921.

Article.	Unit.	Av- er- age for year 1913.	1921												Av- er- age for year 1921.	
			Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound..	Cts.	25.4	40.5	38.3	39.1	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.0	38.9	37.4	35.7	35.3	38.8
Round steak.....	do.....	Cts.	22.3	36.3	34.2	34.9	35.6	35.6	35.8	35.6	34.4	32.9	31.0	30.8	30.8	34.4
Rib roast.....	do.....	Cts.	19.8	31.0	29.3	30.0	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.3	29.1	28.6	27.6	26.8	26.7	29.1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	Cts.	16.0	23.6	22.0	22.5	22.4	22.0	21.6	20.7	20.8	20.5	19.9	19.2	19.2	21.2
Plate beef.....	do.....	Cts.	12.1	16.9	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.0	14.1	13.2	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.8	14.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	Cts.	21.0	35.9	32.7	35.3	37.1	35.1	34.1	34.3	38.0	37.6	36.0	32.0	30.4	34.9
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	Cts.	27.0	45.7	44.7	41.9	44.4	43.5	42.9	43.2	43.7	43.0	41.2	39.7	38.7	42.7
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	Cts.	26.9	48.4	48.2	48.8	49.3	48.7	48.9	51.0	52.9	51.4	48.3	45.7	44.4	48.8
Lamb.....	do.....	Cts.	18.9	36.7	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.0	35.2	34.3	32.8	30.0	30.6	32.3	33.7
Hens.....	do.....	Cts.	21.3	42.7	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.3	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.2	37.2	35.8	35.8	39.7
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	Cts.	37.8	37.7	37.3	36.9	36.3	35.8	35.2	34.4	33.8	33.3	32.7	32.5	32.5	35.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	Cts.	8.9	16.3	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.6
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.	Cts.	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	13.9
Butter.....	Pound..	Cts.	38.3	61.0	56.5	57.6	55.6	42.5	40.2	46.6	51.2	50.6	53.2	53.1	52.1	51.7
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	Cts.	37.3	35.4	34.0	32.4	30.8	29.9	29.1	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.1	29.8	29.8	31.6
Nut margarine.....	do.....	Cts.	33.6	32.3	31.0	29.1	28.2	26.8	26.9	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.5	29.1
Cheese.....	do.....	Cts.	22.1	38.6	38.4	39.0	37.3	31.5	29.5	29.5	32.6	32.6	32.9	33.3	33.0	34.0
Lard.....	do.....	Cts.	15.8	22.3	20.7	19.6	18.4	16.7	16.2	16.7	18.1	17.9	17.2	16.6	15.9	18.0
Crisco.....	do.....	Cts.	27.2	25.9	24.6	23.1	21.7	21.2	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	22.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen..	Cts.	34.5	79.1	47.9	41.7	34.3	33.4	35.0	42.3	47.6	50.4	58.9	69.5	70.5	50.9
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	Cts.	68.7	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Bread.....	Pound..	Cts.	5.6	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.9
Flour.....	do.....	Cts.	3.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.8
Corn meal.....	do.....	Cts.	3.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5
Rolled oats.....	do.....	Cts.	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.	Cts.	14.1	14.0	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.6
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pg.	Cts.	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.3	29.8
Macaroni.....	Pound..	Cts.	21.6	21.3	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.8
Rice.....	do.....	Cts.	8.7	11.9	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.5
Beans, navy.....	do.....	Cts.	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Potatoes.....	do.....	Cts.	1.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Onions.....	do.....	Cts.	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.0	5.5
Cabbage.....	do.....	Cts.	3.7	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.	Cts.	15.8	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	14.5	14.5
Corn, canned.....	do.....	Cts.	17.4	17.1	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....	Cts.	18.5	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	Cts.	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound..	Cts.	5.5	9.7	8.9	9.7	9.7	8.4	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	8.0
Tea.....	do.....	Cts.	54.4	72.1	71.5	71.1	70.4	70.0	68.3	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.1	69.1	67.7	69.7
Coffee.....	do.....	Cts.	29.8	38.5	37.5	37.1	36.6	36.1	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	36.3
Prunes.....	do.....	Cts.	24.2	22.5	20.9	19.5	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.9	19.1	18.9	18.7	19.8	19.8
Raisins.....	do.....	Cts.	32.1	31.9	31.7	31.3	31.0	30.9	30.7	30.2	29.1	27.3	26.1	25.5	29.8	29.8
Bananas.....	Dozen..	Cts.	41.9	41.0	41.6	40.9	40.1	41.6	40.8	38.6	37.7	38.8	37.8	37.8	37.3	40.1
Oranges.....	do.....	Cts.	46.9	45.3	43.7	44.4	46.7	49.9	51.4	53.5	53.1	56.6	52.8	50.3	49.6	49.6

Table 4 shows the trend for the United States in the retail prices of the principal articles of food, by relative figures. These figures have been computed by dividing the average price for each month of 1921 and the average for the year 1921 by the average price for each article for the year 1913. Should the percentage increase since 1913 be desired, it is only necessary to subtract 100 from these relative figures.

TABLE 4.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1921.

Article.	Unit.	Av- er- age for year 1913.	1921												Av- er- age for year 1921.
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Sirloin steak.....	Pound..	100	159	151	154	157	158	157	158	157	153	147	141	139	153
Round steak.....	do.	100	163	153	157	160	160	160	161	160	154	148	139	138	154
Rib roast.....	do.	100	157	148	152	154	153	151	148	147	144	139	135	135	147
Chuck roast.....	do.	100	148	138	141	140	138	135	129	130	128	124	120	120	133
Plate beef.....	do.	100	140	129	130	127	124	117	109	112	110	109	106	106	118
Pork chops.....	do.	100	171	156	168	177	167	162	163	181	179	171	152	145	166
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	100	169	166	155	164	161	159	160	162	159	153	147	143	158
Ham, sliced.....	do.	100	180	179	181	183	181	182	190	197	191	180	170	165	181
Lamb.....	do.	100	194	181	182	183	184	185	186	181	174	159	162	171	178
Hens.....	do.	100	200	201	203	202	194	181	182	183	179	175	168	168	186
Salmon, canned.....	do.	100	183	173	171	167	162	160	157	161	158	160	161	158	164
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	100	183	173	171	167	162	160	157	161	158	160	161	158	164
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.	100	159	148	150	145	111	105	122	134	132	139	139	136	135
Butter.....	Pound..	100	159	148	150	145	111	105	122	134	132	139	139	136	135
Oleomargarine.....	do.	100	175	174	176	169	143	133	133	148	148	149	151	149	154
Nut margarine.....	do.	100	141	131	124	116	106	103	106	115	113	109	105	101	114
Cheese.....	do.	100	229	139	121	99	97	101	123	138	146	171	201	204	148
Lard.....	do.	100	193	189	188	184	177	175	173	173	171	170	166	163	177
Crisco.....	do.	100	203	197	194	179	173	179	176	173	170	164	155	152	176
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen..	100	173	167	160	153	150	150	147	150	147	143	140	137	150
Eggs, storage.....	do.	100	173	167	160	153	150	150	147	150	147	143	140	137	150
Bread.....	Pound..	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Flour.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Corn meal.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Rolled oats.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pg.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Macaroni.....	Pound..	100	137	121	113	106	101	101	100	101	103	107	108	107	109
Rice.....	do.	100	137	121	113	106	101	101	100	101	103	107	108	107	109
Beans, navy.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Potatoes.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Onions.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Cabbage.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Corn, canned.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Peas, canned.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.	100	176	153	147	135	129	159	200	247	235	206	188	182	182
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound..	100	133	131	131	129	129	126	127	127	127	127	127	124	128
Tea.....	do.	100	129	126	125	123	121	120	119	119	119	119	119	119	122
Coffee.....	do.	100	129	126	125	123	121	120	119	119	119	119	119	119	122
Prunes.....	do.	100	129	126	125	123	121	120	119	119	119	119	119	119	122
Raisins.....	do.	100	129	126	125	123	121	120	119	119	119	119	119	119	122
Bananas.....	Dozen..	100	129	126	125	123	121	120	119	119	119	119	119	119	122
Oranges.....	do.	100	129	126	125	123	121	120	119	119	119	119	119	119	122
All articles com- bined. ¹	.....	100	172	158	156	152	145	144	148	155	153	153	152	150	153

¹ See note b, p. 14.

Table 5 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food^c as well as the changes in the amounts of the articles that could be purchased for \$1, each year, 1913 to 1921, and for each month of 1921.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1921.

Year.	Sirloin steak.		Round steak.		Rib roast.		Chuck roast.		Plate beef.		Pork chops.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.254	3.9	\$0.223	4.5	\$0.198	5.1	\$0.160	6.3	\$0.121	8.3	\$0.210	4.8
1914.....	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915.....	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916.....	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917.....	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918.....	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919.....	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920.....	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.352	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921.....	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
January.....	.405	2.5	.363	2.8	.310	3.2	.236	4.2	.169	5.9	.359	2.8
February.....	.383	2.6	.342	2.9	.293	3.4	.220	4.5	.156	6.4	.327	3.1
March.....	.391	2.6	.349	2.9	.300	3.3	.225	4.4	.157	6.4	.353	2.8
April.....	.400	2.5	.356	2.8	.304	3.3	.224	4.5	.154	6.5	.371	2.7
May.....	.401	2.5	.356	2.8	.302	3.3	.220	4.5	.150	6.7	.351	2.8
June.....	.400	2.5	.356	2.8	.298	3.4	.216	4.6	.141	7.1	.341	2.9
July.....	.402	2.5	.358	2.8	.293	3.4	.207	4.8	.132	7.6	.343	2.9
August.....	.400	2.5	.356	2.8	.291	3.4	.208	4.8	.135	7.4	.380	2.6
September.....	.389	2.6	.344	2.9	.286	3.5	.205	4.9	.133	7.5	.376	2.7
October.....	.374	2.7	.329	3.0	.276	3.6	.199	5.0	.132	7.6	.360	2.8
November.....	.357	2.8	.310	3.2	.268	3.7	.192	5.2	.128	7.8	.320	3.1
December.....	.353	2.8	.308	3.2	.267	3.7	.192	5.2	.128	7.8	.304	3.3

	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per doz.	Doz.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921.....	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
January.....	.462	2.2	.484	2.1	.223	4.5	.427	2.3	.791	1.3	.610	1.6
February.....	.447	2.2	.482	2.1	.207	4.8	.429	2.3	.479	2.1	.565	1.8
March.....	.419	2.4	.488	2.0	.196	5.1	.432	2.3	.417	2.4	.576	1.7
April.....	.444	2.3	.493	2.0	.184	5.4	.431	2.3	.343	2.9	.546	1.8
May.....	.435	2.3	.487	2.1	.167	6.0	.413	2.4	.334	3.0	.425	2.4
June.....	.429	2.3	.489	2.0	.162	6.2	.386	2.6	.350	2.9	.402	2.5
July.....	.432	2.3	.510	2.0	.167	6.0	.388	2.6	.420	2.4	.466	2.1
August.....	.437	2.3	.529	1.9	.181	5.5	.389	2.6	.476	2.1	.512	2.0
September.....	.430	2.3	.514	1.9	.179	5.6	.382	2.6	.504	2.0	.506	2.0
October.....	.412	2.4	.483	2.1	.172	5.8	.372	2.7	.589	1.7	.532	1.9
November.....	.397	2.5	.457	2.2	.166	6.0	.358	2.8	.695	1.4	.531	1.9
December.....	.387	2.6	.444	2.3	.159	6.3	.358	2.8	.705	1.4	.521	1.9

^c Although monthly prices have been secured on 43 food articles since January, 1919, prices on only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1921—Con.

Year.	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per qt.	Qts.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.232	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916.....	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917.....	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918.....	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919.....	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920.....	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921.....	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
January.....	.386	2.6	.163	6.1	.108	9.3	.067	14.9	.052	19.2	.119	8.4
February.....	.377	2.7	.154	6.5	.106	9.4	.065	15.4	.050	20.0	.105	9.5
March.....	.390	2.6	.152	6.6	.105	9.5	.064	15.6	.048	20.8	.098	10.2
April.....	.373	2.7	.149	6.7	.103	9.7	.059	16.9	.046	21.7	.092	10.9
May.....	.315	3.2	.144	6.9	.099	10.1	.057	17.5	.045	22.2	.088	11.4
June.....	.295	3.4	.142	7.0	.098	10.2	.059	16.9	.045	22.2	.088	11.4
July.....	.295	3.4	.140	7.1	.097	10.3	.058	17.2	.044	22.7	.087	11.5
August.....	.326	3.1	.143	7.0	.097	10.3	.057	17.5	.045	22.2	.088	11.4
September.....	.326	3.1	.141	7.1	.096	10.4	.056	17.9	.044	22.7	.090	11.1
October.....	.329	3.0	.142	7.0	.095	10.5	.054	18.5	.043	23.2	.093	10.8
November.....	.333	3.0	.143	7.0	.093	10.8	.051	19.6	.042	23.8	.094	10.6
December.....	.330	3.0	.141	7.1	.091	11.0	.050	20.0	.041	24.4	.093	10.8

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1921—Con.

Year.	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for \$1.				
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921.....	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
January.....	.030	33.3	.097	10.3	.384	2.6	.721	1.4				
February.....	.026	38.5	.089	11.2	.375	2.7	.715	1.4				
March.....	.025	40.0	.097	10.3	.371	2.7	.711	1.4				
April.....	.023	43.5	.097	10.3	.366	2.7	.704	1.4				
May.....	.022	45.5	.084	11.9	.361	2.8	.700	1.4				
June.....	.027	37.0	.078	12.8	.357	2.8	.683	1.5				
July.....	.034	29.4	.071	14.1	.357	2.8	.692	1.4				
August.....	.042	23.8	.075	13.3	.356	2.8	.692	1.4				
September.....	.040	25.0	.073	13.7	.355	2.8	.691	1.4				
October.....	.035	28.6	.069	14.5	.356	2.8	.691	1.4				
November.....	.032	31.3	.067	14.9	.355	2.8	.691	1.4				
December.....	.031	32.3	.065	15.4	.356	2.8	.677	1.5				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

IN TABLE 6 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,^d by years from 1907 to 1921, and by months for 1920 and 1921.^e These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100, and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1920 was 168, which means that the average money price for the year 1920 was 68 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of bacon for the year 1919 was 205 and for the year 1920, 194, which figures show a drop of 11 points but a decrease of only 5 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.^f For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 24 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the family market basket and the trend in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The retail cost of the food articles included in the index has decreased since July, 1920, until the curve is brought down in December, 1921, to approximately where it was in May, 1917. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale,^g because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

^d See note b, p. 14.

^e For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21.

^f For a discussion of the logarithmic chart, see article on "Comparison of arithmetic and ratio charts," by Lucian W. Chaney, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1919, pp. 20-34. Also, "The 'ratio' charts," by Prof. Irving Fisher reprinted from Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association June, 1917, 24 pp.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1921, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1920 AND 1921.

[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	All articles combined.
1907.....	71	68	76	74	74	74	74	76	81	81	84	85	87	87	.....	95	88	.....	105	105	.....	.....	82
1908.....	73	71	78	77	77	76	77	78	80	83	86	86	90	90	.....	102	92	.....	111	108	.....	.....	84
1909.....	77	74	81	83	83	83	83	82	90	89	93	90	91	91	.....	109	94	.....	112	107	.....	.....	89
1910.....	80	78	85	92	92	92	92	91	104	94	98	94	95	95	.....	108	95	.....	101	109	.....	.....	93
1911.....	81	79	85	85	85	85	85	89	88	91	94	94	96	96	.....	102	94	.....	130	117	.....	.....	92
1912.....	91	89	94	91	91	91	91	91	94	93	99	98	97	97	.....	105	102	.....	135	115	.....	.....	98
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	102	103	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	113	104	105	101	108	108	100	100	102
1915.....	101	103	101	101	101	96	100	97	93	97	99	93	105	99	125	126	108	104	120	101	100	100	101
1916.....	108	110	107	107	106	108	106	109	111	111	109	103	117	102	130	135	113	105	159	146	100	100	114
1917.....	124	130	126	131	130	132	152	142	175	134	139	127	150	125	164	211	192	119	253	169	101	107	146
1918.....	153	165	155	166	170	186	196	178	211	177	165	151	162	156	175	203	227	148	188	176	102	119	168
1919.....	164	174	164	169	167	201	205	199	234	193	182	177	193	174	179	218	213	174	224	205	145	129	186
1920: Av. for year.....	172	177	168	164	151	201	194	206	187	210	197	183	188	188	205	245	217	200	371	353	158	135	203
January.....	159	166	159	158	152	178	186	187	215	197	240	194	187	195	196	245	220	208	318	324	165	132	201
February.....	160	167	159	157	152	180	186	188	204	210	199	190	196	188	198	245	217	210	353	342	165	131	200
March.....	161	168	161	157	150	186	186	190	192	215	161	196	194	187	200	242	217	211	400	340	165	135	200
April.....	170	179	169	166	157	206	191	199	191	224	153	199	194	183	200	245	217	214	535	367	165	135	211
May.....	171	179	169	166	155	202	195	206	189	221	153	187	194	182	205	264	223	215	565	462	165	136	215
June.....	182	191	176	174	157	194	200	215	185	216	155	175	189	182	211	267	230	215	606	485	165	136	219
July.....	181	192	181	179	158	208	203	222	184	211	166	177	186	188	213	264	233	214	524	482	165	137	219
August.....	186	196	176	172	154	219	203	223	177	212	184	175	183	191	213	255	230	210	524	416	162	137	207
September.....	185	193	175	170	152	238	202	225	177	214	206	179	184	193	213	252	227	202	529	333	153	137	203
October.....	177	188	168	162	147	238	202	222	185	207	234	180	184	194	211	236	213	185	200	253	146	133	198
November.....	171	178	165	158	146	210	196	212	183	201	250	181	180	194	207	221	197	163	194	235	139	135	193
December.....	156	160	152	145	136	157	176	186	162	189	268	162	176	189	193	200	183	152	188	171	133	133	178
1921: Av. for year.....	153	164	147	133	118	164	158	181	114	186	148	135	154	164	177	176	150	109	182	145	122	128	183
January.....	159	163	157	148	140	171	169	180	141	200	229	159	175	183	189	197	167	121	153	176	129	131	158
February.....	151	153	148	138	129	156	166	179	131	201	139	148	174	173	189	197	167	121	153	162	126	131	158
March.....	154	157	152	141	130	168	155	181	124	203	121	150	176	171	188	194	160	113	147	176	125	131	156
April.....	157	160	154	140	127	177	164	183	116	202	99	145	169	167	184	179	153	106	135	176	123	129	152
May.....	158	160	153	138	124	177	167	181	106	194	97	111	162	162	177	173	150	101	129	153	121	129	145
June.....	157	160	151	135	117	162	159	182	103	181	101	105	133	160	177	179	150	101	159	142	120	126	144
July.....	158	161	148	129	109	163	160	190	106	182	123	122	133	157	173	176	147	100	200	129	119	127	148
August.....	157	160	147	130	112	181	162	197	115	183	138	134	148	161	173	173	150	101	247	136	119	127	155
September.....	153	154	144	128	110	179	159	191	113	179	146	132	148	158	171	170	147	103	235	133	119	127	153
October.....	147	148	139	124	109	171	153	180	109	175	171	139	149	160	170	164	143	107	206	125	119	127	153
November.....	141	139	135	120	106	152	147	170	105	168	201	139	151	161	166	166	140	108	182	122	119	127	152
December.....	139	138	135	120	106	145	143	165	101	168	204	136	149	158	163	152	137	107	182	118	119	124	150

TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, COMBINED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1921.
[Average cost for 1913=100.]

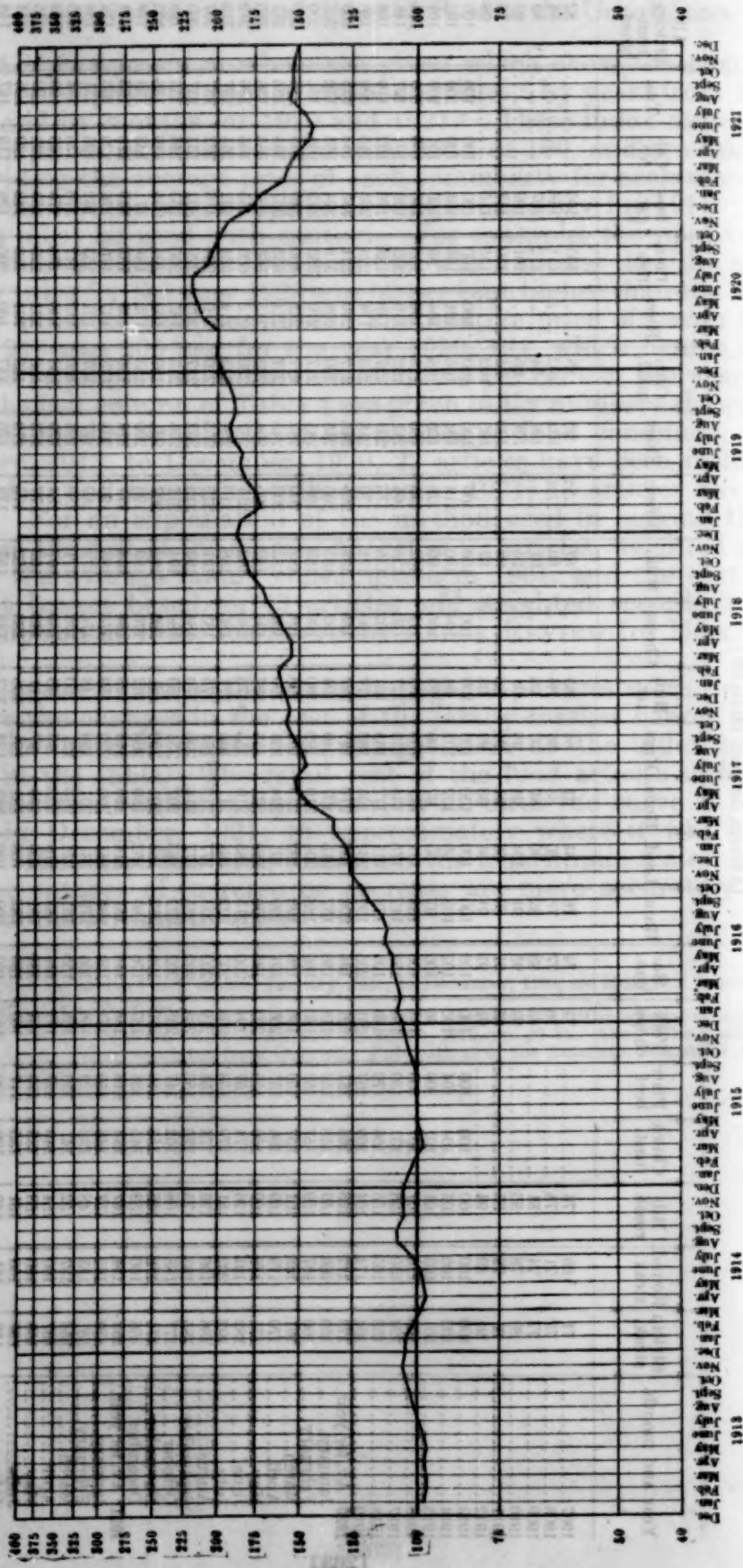


Table 7 shows by index numbers the trend in the retail cost of food in the United States from 1890 to 1921. The percentage decrease in the cost from 1920 to 1921 was 25 per cent while the percentage increase from 1890 to 1921 was 119 per cent. This percentage means that the cost of food in 1921 was more than twice as much as it was in 1890.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING THE TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD¹ IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1921.

[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year.	Relative price.	Year.	Relative price.	Year.	Relative price.	Year.	Relative price.
1890.....	70	1898.....	67	1906.....	79	1914.....	102
1891.....	71	1899.....	68	1907.....	82	1915.....	101
1892.....	69	1900.....	69	1908.....	84	1916.....	114
1893.....	71	1901.....	72	1909.....	89	1917.....	146
1894.....	68	1902.....	75	1910.....	93	1918.....	168
1895.....	67	1903.....	75	1911.....	92	1919.....	186
1896.....	65	1904.....	76	1912.....	98	1920.....	203
1897.....	65	1905.....	76	1913.....	100	1921.....	153

¹ The number of articles included in the index number for each year has not been the same throughout the period, but a sufficient number have been used fairly to represent food as a whole. From 1890 to 1907, 36 articles were used; from 1907 to 1913, 15 articles; from 1913 to 1920, 22 articles, and for the year 1921, 43 articles. The relatives for the period have been so computed as to be comparable with each other.

Retail Prices of Food in 51 Cities on Specified Dates.

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 8 for 39 cities for December 15, 1913, for December 15, 1920, and for November 15 and December 15, 1921. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the exception of October, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

[The prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.]

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	23.7	36.7	32.9	32.4	22.3	37.8	34.6	33.6	28.0	39.6	34.6	33.6
Round steak.....	do.....	21.3	34.4	29.6	29.6	20.8	35.4	30.6	30.3	23.0	36.1	30.8	29.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.7	27.9	24.9	25.1	17.5	30.0	27.0	27.4	20.5	29.0	25.7	24.3
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.8	21.8	17.7	17.5	15.3	24.0	18.9	19.7	16.1	23.8	19.9	19.0
Plate beef.....	do.....	9.9	16.6	11.7	11.9	12.6	17.3	13.1	13.3	10.0	16.3	12.3	11.9
Pork chops.....	do.....	23.3	31.3	32.1	29.3	17.0	30.3	29.8	29.1	20.6	31.9	30.9	29.7
Bacon.....	do.....	31.4	51.3	40.1	39.5	20.5	39.5	32.9	32.0	33.0	53.0	42.8	41.0
Ham.....	do.....	30.0	48.3	46.7	44.8	27.5	52.6	47.8	47.3	32.0	52.1	47.3	44.8
Lamb.....	do.....	20.2	35.6	31.2	31.9	17.5	36.3	30.8	33.4	21.9	39.5	35.4	35.4
Hens.....	do.....	20.3	33.7	34.0	33.0	20.7	39.3	36.9	35.9	19.3	33.9	33.1	32.3
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	27.2	19.6	19.9	.....	35.1	28.3	27.8	.....	39.7	34.2	34.7	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.8	25.0	17.8	17.8	8.7	15.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	25.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	15.6	14.7	14.7	.....	14.6	12.6	11.7	.....	15.9	14.4	13.7	.....
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.4	65.1	52.3	52.2	40.2	67.7	58.6	58.6	44.0	67.6	52.5	51.3
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	41.4	33.3	33.3	.....	39.8	28.2	28.0	.....	41.5	36.3	35.7	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	39.0	29.6	30.2	.....	34.4	28.1	28.1	.....	39.2	32.9	31.0	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	37.8	32.7	32.1	23.3	39.5	33.3	33.4	23.0	38.8	31.9	30.8
Lard.....	do.....	15.5	26.0	16.9	16.6	14.8	24.4	16.4	15.9	15.7	25.3	16.9	15.2
Crisco.....	do.....	28.7	20.0	20.3	.....	26.5	19.8	19.7	.....	32.1	23.5	23.5	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	43.3	89.2	54.0	63.0	40.4	92.4	73.0	71.3	41.8	83.9	59.3	63.1
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	28.5	71.1	.....	53.8	33.1	68.6	44.4	49.4	35.0	69.2	47.9	46.4
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.6	12.3	9.9	10.0	5.5	10.8	8.6	8.6	5.4	11.3	9.3	9.3
Flour.....	do.....	3.4	7.3	5.6	5.5	3.1	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.6	7.7	5.9	5.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.6	4.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.0	2.9
Rollod oats.....	do.....	12.5	11.4	11.2	.....	11.0	9.4	9.4	.....	13.0	10.8	10.5	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.6	12.8	12.3	.....	13.5	10.5	10.5	.....	14.8	12.2	12.3	.....
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	31.6	30.4	29.2	.....	28.8	28.2	27.9	.....	32.6	30.9	30.8	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	22.6	21.9	21.9	.....	21.6	20.5	20.3	.....	23.9	20.4	20.3	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	10.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	13.0	9.5	9.5	8.2	12.7	9.3	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	12.0	9.6	9.7	.....	8.9	8.0	8.0	.....	11.7	9.5	9.5	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.1	4.3	4.5	4.2
Onions.....	do.....	5.2	8.9	9.9	.....	4.1	7.9	7.8	.....	5.3	8.6	9.0	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.5	5.5	6.0	.....	2.5	4.2	4.6	.....	5.2	5.9	5.8	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.4	14.0	14.2	.....	14.7	12.7	12.5	.....	18.0	15.6	15.2	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	18.6	16.3	16.5	.....	17.5	15.6	15.8	.....	18.6	17.9	17.2	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	19.8	18.1	18.0	.....	17.8	16.9	16.9	.....	20.3	20.5	20.3	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.1	13.2	13.4	.....	11.1	11.3	11.2	.....	10.8	12.8	12.4	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.5	10.7	7.1	7.0	4.9	10.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	10.8	6.9	6.5
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	90.1	89.8	89.8	56.0	68.5	65.5	64.5	61.3	87.7	82.9	82.7
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	38.8	35.5	35.4	24.4	35.9	30.8	30.9	28.8	43.8	37.0	36.8
Prunes.....	do.....	28.5	19.4	19.0	.....	23.2	18.0	17.9	.....	29.3	20.8	20.6	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	33.1	26.2	26.2	.....	31.6	24.3	23.8	.....	32.8	27.2	26.6	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	28.2	24.7	24.4	.....	32.4	26.8	27.5	.....	43.6	36.3	32.5	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	36.5	34.2	33.9	.....	40.8	52.2	45.7	.....	41.9	39.2	36.6	.....

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "sirloin" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

27

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.				
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.		
1913	1920						1913	1920						1913	1920				
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
33.0	59.6	55.5	55.4	44.9	40.8	41.5	21.6	35.8	32.6	32.5	28.8	27.7	26.8	22.5	39.7	33.9	34.9		
34.3	53.5	48.0	48.2	41.8	35.8	36.5	18.8	32.1	27.2	26.8	25.5	23.7	23.4	21.0	39.4	32.3	32.9		
23.7	38.2	34.0	33.9	33.0	31.5	32.7	16.4	28.7	26.0	25.9	22.5	21.8	22.4	20.0	30.8	29.3	29.1		
16.2	29.3	22.8	24.0	25.8	22.1	22.8	15.0	23.4	19.0	19.1	17.8	15.8	16.0	15.0	25.0	21.3	21.8		
		15.1	15.6	13.1	10.1	10.3	11.8	16.4	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.1	11.3	12.5	20.6	15.5	14.6		
21.9	35.2	36.3	33.2	32.2	31.6	32.5	17.6	32.8	30.6	30.9	35.9	34.0	27.1	25.0	40.7	35.2	35.0		
24.3	45.5	36.8	36.6	51.4	41.8	41.8	20.6	38.4	31.4	31.3	58.2	49.6	49.2	27.0	51.3	38.5	37.0		
30.7	55.4	53.0	50.6	59.8	54.2	51.8	26.3	48.7	45.0	44.5	58.9	54.6	52.9	27.5	51.4	47.6	44.3		
20.2	39.6	33.5	36.3	35.3	30.5	36.2	15.4	28.8	23.3	25.0	27.9	25.3	23.6	24.0	44.5	37.5	38.5		
24.0	47.0	42.9	42.1	45.0	41.9	40.8	19.8	40.0	34.5	34.6	36.5	29.8	29.1	21.8	47.1	42.6	40.9		
	37.4	34.0	33.7	40.5	37.1	37.1	.....	36.0	29.5	29.2	44.1	41.2	40.4	.....	36.4	29.6	28.7
8.9	18.3	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.8	14.3	14.3	12.0	23.3	18.7	18.7		
	15.5	13.7	13.1	15.1	13.2	12.7	.....	14.3	12.2	11.4	16.2	13.5	13.3	.....	14.9	12.8	12.4
37.9	63.5	53.8	53.6	62.4	52.6	52.3	39.1	61.6	54.3	53.8	63.3	51.5	50.0	39.0	64.4	49.8	49.4		
	43.3	30.7	31.2	39.3	28.3	28.3	.....	38.8	28.3	28.7	40.0	35.0	35.0	.....	42.1	29.3	29.3
	35.4	28.0	28.6	34.4	25.7	25.7	.....	32.8	28.6	28.3	39.4	33.3	33.0	.....	36.0	29.0	29.0
23.4	39.7	33.2	33.5	39.8	33.4	33.4	21.5	37.6	32.3	32.5	41.8	37.0	36.7	21.0	37.1	30.0	30.0		
15.8	26.2	17.3	16.5	24.8	16.0	15.1	14.2	23.6	16.1	14.7	32.7	21.2	20.7	15.0	27.8	17.6	17.2		
	28.5	21.7	22.1	29.1	20.1	20.3	.....	28.0	20.1	20.0	36.6	25.0	25.1	.....	28.8	20.9	20.9
57.5	120.0	98.2	95.0	118.9	88.9	89.1	47.6	98.1	77.7	74.8	91.7	67.7	71.4	46.7	75.0	42.0	53.2		
36.0	71.0	52.1	51.6	70.0	47.9	50.3	31.4	67.4	43.8	47.3	70.6	46.9	48.3	35.2	64.2	39.3	44.1		
5.9	10.4	9.9	9.4	11.2	10.5	9.7	5.6	11.0	8.7	8.7	12.0	9.6	9.6	6.4	12.8	10.8	10.3		
3.6	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.5	5.1	5.2	3.0	5.5	4.4	4.5	7.0	5.8	5.6	3.7	8.0	6.1	6.1		
3.6	6.9	5.1	5.0	8.8	7.8	7.7	2.6	5.2	3.9	3.8	6.9	4.7	4.4	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.1		
	9.9	8.9	9.1	11.1	9.6	9.4	.....	8.5	8.4	8.4	9.7	8.5	8.2	.....	12.6	10.4	10.5
	14.3	11.8	11.7	13.6	10.8	10.7	.....	13.0	10.6	10.7	14.9	13.6	13.6	.....	14.8	12.2	12.4
	30.3	29.8	29.4	28.8	28.6	28.4	.....	28.2	28.0	28.1	34.3	33.6	33.2	.....	30.1	30.3	29.4
	25.2	24.1	24.1	24.9	24.6	24.5	.....	23.3	21.9	21.9	22.3	22.6	22.6	.....	24.0	20.7	19.9
9.4	14.7	10.1	10.3	14.2	9.7	9.7	9.3	13.2	9.1	9.0	13.4	9.2	9.3	5.6	9.8	6.8	6.6		
	9.2	7.8	7.9	10.3	8.9	8.8	.....	9.4	8.0	8.0	10.4	8.7	8.7	.....	12.6	9.4	9.7
1.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.7	3.5	3.5		
	3.9	8.3	8.9	3.9	7.7	8.2	.....	4.1	8.3	8.8	4.0	7.4	7.8	.....	4.7	8.9	9.2
	4.2	5.8	5.8	3.5	4.8	4.9	.....	1.8	3.4	3.7	3.3	4.8	5.0	.....	4.3	5.1	5.3
	17.6	15.1	15.1	14.4	12.6	12.2	.....	13.7	11.5	11.4	22.0	19.5	19.2	.....	14.6	11.6	11.8
	20.3	19.5	19.1	21.1	19.4	19.2	.....	17.2	16.0	16.1	18.8	17.8	17.9	.....	17.7	14.5	14.2
	22.1	21.0	21.0	21.9	20.2	21.0	.....	16.9	17.1	17.4	18.8	17.2	17.2	.....	21.2	18.5	18.2
	13.5	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.8	.....	13.5	12.9	13.1	16.5	15.0	15.5	.....	11.6	11.5	11.5
5.3	10.3	6.4	6.3	10.8	6.5	6.3	5.1	10.9	6.4	6.1	12.9	8.7	8.7	5.0	10.5	6.1	6.0		
58.6	68.6	67.2	67.2	62.4	58.9	58.9	45.0	66.2	60.3	60.8	77.5	76.2	76.2	50.0	79.1	74.9	74.9		
33.0	44.6	41.3	41.3	38.7	34.9	35.4	29.3	38.0	33.7	33.2	55.0	46.1	46.1	26.8	38.5	32.1	32.4		
	25.3	19.1	19.2	23.4	18.9	19.0	.....	25.5	18.6	18.1	26.6	19.7	19.3	.....	24.9	18.8	18.8
	32.9	24.5	24.3	31.5	28.0	26.4	.....	31.9	23.3	22.7	34.2	29.6	29.5	.....	33.5	25.9	24.9
	52.0	46.8	46.4	40.0	36.3	36.7	.....	48.4	44.4	42.6	18.1	15.2	15.4	.....	46.7	38.0	38.0
	45.7	57.6	55.6	48.8	54.8	52.1	.....	59.2	58.4	54.6	56.7	55.9	55.9	.....	37.4	35.0	32.3

* Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	24.1	40.9	36.9	36.9	23.0	34.0	29.0	29.7	24.6	38.4	31.5	29.8
Round steak.....	do.....	21.2	34.0	29.7	29.6	20.7	31.8	27.4	27.0	21.7	34.0	26.0	25.9
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.7	31.0	28.5	29.2	19.5	29.3	25.4	25.4	18.6	28.1	22.0	22.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.7	23.7	20.0	19.4	15.3	21.6	16.4	16.3	17.0	23.9	17.6	17.9
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.8	16.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	17.9	12.9	12.9	12.5	16.6	11.3	11.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	17.9	28.0	27.3	29.0	18.9	29.5	27.6	25.7	19.4	29.1	29.0	28.3
Bacon.....	do.....	32.0	51.1	46.2	45.2	22.6	41.8	31.8	30.9	27.9	48.1	37.1	34.8
Ham.....	do.....	31.8	52.3	46.7	47.0	27.8	51.6	45.8	44.5	36.3	53.8	45.4	43.8
Lamb.....	do.....	19.4	35.5	30.7	32.5	17.5	33.5	28.6	29.2	18.0	34.1	27.1	28.2
Hens.....	do.....	17.7	34.8	32.5	32.0	22.7	41.7	32.9	34.0	19.3	39.4	33.3	32.8
Salmon, canned.....	do.....		36.2	35.2	34.8		36.4	29.0	28.9		39.0	33.8	33.0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	15.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....		13.6	12.3	11.7		14.5	12.2	11.8		15.1	12.6	11.7
Butter.....	Pound.....	35.3	56.5	50.9	51.2	39.3	50.0	51.0	50.5	42.2	63.0	55.9	56.3
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		34.0	26.0	25.3		36.4	29.5	28.9		40.7	30.5	29.9
Nut margarine.....	do.....		30.5	24.9	24.5		32.8	28.2	27.9		34.4	27.8	27.4
Cheese.....	do.....	25.3	39.9	36.5	35.8	21.4	41.5	34.2	34.0	24.0	39.1	32.0	32.3
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	24.2	16.5	15.4	13.9	20.4	14.1	12.9	16.4	26.9	17.1	16.2
Crisco.....	do.....		28.9	21.3	21.3		27.7	20.7	20.8		30.1	21.6	21.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	40.0	87.7	66.6	69.2	38.0	81.6	69.9	63.0	48.0	91.4	74.5	76.9
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	32.0	67.6	46.0	49.1	30.6	66.0	46.5	47.7	34.3	71.0	50.3	51.5
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	11.5	9.8	9.8	4.8	10.3	8.6	8.6	5.6	10.5	8.9	8.1
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	5.5	4.5	4.4	3.3	6.7	5.0	5.0	3.1	6.6	5.1	5.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	2.8	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	5.7	4.1	3.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....		9.7	9.0	9.0		10.5	9.7	9.4		11.7	9.7	9.6
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		13.1	10.9	10.9		13.7	11.3	11.3		15.0	12.8	12.4
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....		29.1	27.8	28.0		30.0	29.1	28.7		30.1	28.9	28.8
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		19.9	18.1	18.3		19.8	18.3	18.9		22.7	20.8	21.1
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	13.1	9.7	9.7	8.8	12.1	9.3	9.2	9.0	13.5	9.6	9.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....		9.3	7.8	7.7		7.7	6.9	6.9		8.4	7.5	7.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.0
Onions.....	do.....		4.0	6.5	7.2		4.1	7.5	7.7		4.1	7.7	7.9
Cabbage.....	do.....		3.1	4.9	5.9		3.5	4.9	5.0		3.2	4.6	5.2
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		15.9	12.9	13.0		14.9	11.9	11.9		15.7	13.0	12.8
Corn, canned.....	do.....		16.4	15.3	15.3		16.2	14.9	14.8		19.6	17.6	16.6
Peas, canned.....	do.....		16.0	15.6	16.0		17.9	16.5	16.7		20.9	17.9	17.4
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		13.6	13.3	13.7		13.4	12.2	12.3		14.3	13.8	13.7
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.1	9.8	6.3	6.0	5.2	10.0	6.6	6.4	5.4	11.0	6.8	6.6
Tea.....	do.....	55.0	68.1	66.3	66.1	60.0	74.8	70.9	69.0	59.0	75.3	65.5	63.1
Coffee.....	do.....	30.7	36.9	33.5	34.1	25.6	33.2	30.5	30.4	26.5	43.6	35.6	36.0
Prunes.....	do.....		27.5	19.9	19.7		29.7	19.9	20.8		28.0	18.2	17.5
Raisins.....	do.....		30.8	26.7	26.1		33.6	24.2	22.9		31.2	24.4	24.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		40.0	37.1	36.9		41.8	40.0	40.3		53.3	45.3	45.7
Oranges.....	do.....		53.1	55.4	53.7		41.8	45.4	42.4		53.0	51.7	53.8

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in his report, but in this city it is called "rump" steak.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

Ohio.		Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
					1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.6	32.2	31.3	23.6	38.3	31.8	31.4	22.9	30.9	28.0	27.6	24.8	37.6	31.5	31.6	34.3	56.7	52.7	52.7	52.7	
32.2	27.9	26.9	21.3	36.5	30.2	29.5	20.7	28.0	24.0	23.2	20.4	32.1	25.1	24.9	27.3	44.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	
28.5	25.1	23.9	20.6	30.9	26.1	26.4	16.7	24.3	21.8	21.7	20.2	28.9	24.7	24.7	23.3	30.3	26.7	26.5	26.5	
23.7	19.5	19.5	16.4	26.0	20.5	20.3	15.0	19.1	16.4	16.6	15.4	22.4	17.1	17.5	18.3	23.5	19.7	19.9	19.9	
17.3	13.7	12.8	13.6	20.6	16.7	16.1	9.9	12.7	9.5	9.4	11.7	15.8	11.1	11.2	.....	.....	12.4	12.4	12.4
27.4	26.0	23.8	21.6	33.6	33.6	34.3	20.0	30.1	31.7	29.3	18.2	31.8	29.3	28.5	20.2	32.1	33.9	30.2	30.2	
45.7	37.1	35.3	37.5	52.8	45.1	45.1	28.0	48.1	41.3	41.6	22.3	43.3	36.7	35.9	25.4	44.6	41.4	38.5	38.5	
50.0	42.8	41.9	31.6	53.3	51.1	49.9	30.0	52.7	51.1	50.7	28.0	53.9	48.1	47.3	30.4	52.0	47.7	47.2	47.2	
26.7	35.0	32.3	22.5	40.0	36.0	37.0	15.6	29.5	28.8	29.0	16.0	33.9	27.0	30.6	19.0	35.9	34.3	35.0	35.0	
37.3	34.5	35.0	19.3	32.9	30.5	30.4	19.9	34.0	30.1	30.1	18.6	37.6	32.6	33.5	24.6	49.1	46.8	46.2	46.2	
37.5	32.4	32.7	.....	37.5	30.4	29.4	.....	40.6	35.4	35.4	.....	39.0	31.8	31.4	.....	38.6	33.3	32.8	32.8
15.0	12.0	12.0	10.8	18.3	15.0	15.0	8.3	12.8	10.8	10.8	9.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	9.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	
14.7	13.1	12.4	.....	15.2	14.8	14.3	.....	14.1	12.5	12.4	.....	14.8	12.5	12.0	.....	16.4	15.0	14.5	14.5
61.7	53.1	51.4	41.3	59.1	50.4	49.5	37.9	54.6	49.4	45.9	38.9	61.8	52.6	50.7	36.4	61.9	51.3	50.9	50.9	
37.3	27.9	27.5	.....	35.3	27.0	27.0	.....	41.4	30.7	30.0	.....	40.9	28.8	29.6	.....	41.0	32.3	37.5	37.5
33.4	27.1	27.1	.....	35.7	30.4	30.1	.....	34.7	29.8	29.2	.....	33.7	27.4	28.0	.....	36.6	31.7	34.0	34.0
37.3	30.7	30.5	20.0	38.1	33.9	33.8	26.1	41.5	35.5	35.5	22.7	39.3	33.0	33.0	23.6	40.5	33.2	33.9	33.9	
21.8	13.8	12.8	17.2	29.4	21.4	21.0	16.1	27.8	13.7	17.8	16.0	25.8	16.4	15.6	15.3	22.2	16.5	15.9	15.9	
29.0	22.0	22.4	.....	27.2	20.6	20.3	.....	30.6	23.2	23.4	.....	28.2	20.6	20.6	.....	30.7	21.2	21.2	21.2
92.4	69.5	69.5	45.0	81.3	53.6	61.9	47.1	91.5	62.8	66.7	45.3	103.0	71.3	81.8	55.8	119.2	99.6	111.5	111.5	
68.3	45.2	45.5	37.5	80.9	44.8	46.0	36.0	70.1	45.7	47.7	33.5	70.7	47.1	51.2	36.0	72.2	48.4	51.4	51.4	
10.9	9.3	8.3	5.4	10.3	10.0	9.4	5.6	10.7	10.0	9.7	5.6	11.1	9.4	8.7	6.3	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.6	
6.8	5.1	4.9	3.3	6.9	4.8	4.8	2.6	5.2	3.9	3.8	3.1	6.1	4.9	4.9	3.3	6.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	
4.6	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.5	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	6.0	4.7	4.7	3.6	8.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	
11.7	10.2	9.7	.....	12.8	11.3	11.3	.....	10.3	9.5	9.7	.....	11.2	10.4	9.9	.....	11.8	10.8	10.7	10.7
13.9	11.3	11.1	.....	14.5	12.9	12.9	.....	14.5	12.9	13.0	.....	14.0	11.2	11.1	.....	15.0	13.3	13.7	13.7
29.9	30.1	29.4	.....	31.2	31.6	30.4	.....	30.2	29.4	28.9	.....	29.5	29.4	29.1	.....	29.6	29.9	29.9	29.9
21.0	20.4	19.7	.....	21.4	21.4	21.2	.....	20.2	21.4	20.8	.....	20.2	19.3	19.4	.....	26.1	24.9	24.6	24.6
13.0	10.4	10.1	9.3	13.1	10.4	10.3	8.6	12.3	9.4	9.4	8.4	12.8	9.0	9.0	10.0	14.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	
7.5	7.4	7.3	.....	9.5	9.2	9.3	.....	10.9	9.1	8.9	.....	7.9	7.1	7.2	.....	9.3	8.1	8.1	8.1
2.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	
4.6	7.9	8.3	.....	5.5	7.8	8.8	.....	3.8	6.4	6.9	.....	3.6	6.7	7.4	.....	4.4	8.4	9.3	9.3
3.7	5.5	5.6	.....	5.6	6.4	6.9	.....	2.3	3.3	4.3	.....	3.2	4.0	4.9	.....	3.4	4.8	4.9	4.9
15.6	13.6	13.3	.....	18.6	16.1	16.1	.....	18.0	16.1	16.4	.....	14.7	12.1	12.0	.....	16.0	14.0	14.5	14.5
15.0	13.8	13.6	.....	20.4	17.0	17.9	.....	18.4	15.1	14.9	.....	18.7	15.7	14.9	.....	18.1	16.6	16.6	16.6
15.7	15.8	15.8	.....	22.8	22.1	21.9	.....	18.8	17.6	17.5	.....	18.1	17.0	16.6	.....	19.1	18.2	18.6	18.6
13.2	12.5	12.3	.....	14.1	14.1	13.9	.....	14.4	12.9	13.2	.....	12.3	12.9	12.9	.....	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.9
10.6	6.8	6.7	5.6	11.1	7.3	7.3	5.2	11.0	7.4	7.2	5.1	10.0	6.6	6.4	5.3	10.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	
85.3	83.2	82.8	66.7	86.6	87.6	87.6	52.8	73.1	70.9	70.9	43.3	67.1	61.4	61.2	44.2	59.8	57.3	57.2	57.2	
39.4	34.0	34.3	36.7	43.5	38.3	38.9	29.4	40.3	35.4	35.7	29.3	38.8	34.7	34.7	33.0	45.5	39.0	38.9	38.9	
26.4	18.6	17.8	.....	27.4	21.8	22.5	.....	26.8	19.3	19.3	.....	27.6	19.2	18.9	.....	24.4	17.8	18.3	18.3
33.0	24.2	23.9	.....	34.4	27.1	26.9	.....	32.8	26.1	26.3	.....	30.7	25.1	25.1	.....	31.6	27.1	25.5	25.5
43.5	38.2	37.5	.....	41.1	35.0	35.0	.....	45.7	33.7	33.4	.....	36.1	33.6	33.7	.....	45.0	36.7	33.3	33.3
53.4	58.7	49.5	.....	49.5	53.4	53.7	.....	57.6	54.8	51.4	.....	56.2	53.9	56.6	.....	38.5	51.7	50.7	50.7

* Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
					1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	34.5	29.6	29.6	25.5	34.9	32.8	30.4	25.5	37.1	35.0	34.2
Round steak.....	do.....	34.1	28.6	28.4	24.2	33.4	30.8	28.7	21.0	33.6	29.9	29.5
Rib roast.....	do.....	29.9	24.6	24.1	17.8	27.3	24.1	23.6	21.3	27.9	26.1	25.8
Chuck roast.....	do.....	25.8	20.5	20.0	16.3	23.5	20.3	19.6	14.1	21.6	17.3	17.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	19.9	15.5	15.2	12.5	16.9	14.3	13.3	10.6	15.1	10.1	9.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	37.3	33.9	33.2	20.7	28.8	29.7	25.8	22.5	35.2	34.2	31.7
Bacon.....	do.....	59.4	50.1	49.9	29.7	46.8	38.2	36.4	30.1	46.3	39.0	37.7
Ham.....	do.....	55.4	50.8	49.3	30.3	51.4	47.1	46.8	29.3	49.3	45.9	45.0
Lamb.....	do.....	38.0	33.0	33.0	19.0	35.5	33.1	32.5	20.6	33.8	33.8	33.6
Hens.....	do.....	36.3	31.0	32.0	20.8	38.2	31.8	31.1	24.2	39.6	35.9	34.8
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	36.8	30.0	31.6	.....	30.9	25.2	25.2	.....	30.8	23.8	25.4
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	20.5	16.0	16.7	8.0	14.0	11.3	11.3	12.3	25.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	15.0	13.6	12.9	.....	15.2	13.2	12.4	.....	15.0	13.9	13.6
Butter.....	Pound.....	59.5	49.7	48.0	38.3	59.0	49.8	48.2	39.6	65.2	52.7	52.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	41.3	32.8	32.7	.....	38.2	29.8	29.6	.....	39.6	30.0	30.4
Nut margarine.....	do.....	35.8	30.3	30.0	.....	33.5	28.5	28.3	.....	38.1	30.5	31.6
Cheese.....	do.....	36.7	30.5	30.5	21.8	40.2	33.5	33.3	22.5	37.4	31.6	31.7
Lard.....	do.....	27.4	17.7	17.3	14.6	22.3	13.9	12.5	15.3	28.0	18.1	17.5
Crisco.....	do.....	30.2	21.9	21.7	.....	28.7	21.5	21.5	.....	29.6	21.4	21.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	83.9	51.8	54.4	38.5	84.8	65.5	62.4	50.0	87.5	67.5	67.8
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	70.1	42.6	37.1	32.8	67.9	46.9	47.3	40.0	70.6	46.8	49.5
Bread.....	Pound.....	9.6	8.5	8.4	5.1	10.1	8.6	8.6	6.1	11.7	10.4	10.4
Flour.....	do.....	7.5	5.4	5.2	3.1	6.5	4.8	4.8	3.7	7.6	5.9	5.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.7	3.7	3.7	2.6	4.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.3
Roll-oats.....	do.....	12.2	10.6	10.5	.....	11.1	9.1	8.9	.....	12.1	11.0	11.1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.6	12.5	12.6	.....	14.5	11.7	11.8	.....	15.0	12.4	12.7
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	29.9	29.6	29.6	.....	32.5	31.9	31.4	.....	31.1	30.9	30.6
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.6	20.3	20.2	.....	22.2	20.1	19.8	.....	23.1	21.1	20.8
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	8.1	7.8	9.2	14.2	9.9	9.9	6.8	10.9	8.8	8.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.2	8.8	9.0	.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	.....	11.1	9.4	9.3
Potatoes.....	do.....	4.3	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.0
Onions.....	do.....	5.2	7.1	7.5	.....	4.0	7.5	8.3	.....	5.8	8.8	9.6
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.4	5.9	6.0	.....	3.5	4.8	5.4	.....	4.9	6.1	6.6
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.6	13.5	13.4	.....	15.9	14.0	13.6	.....	16.1	13.2	12.6
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.0	13.9	13.9	.....	15.7	14.7	15.0	.....	18.3	17.3	17.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....	20.3	17.4	17.7	.....	15.8	15.3	15.5	.....	22.6	19.3	20.2
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	11.9	13.3	13.4	.....	14.0	14.4	14.4	.....	10.7	11.9	12.3
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	9.7	6.3	6.0	5.8	16.4	7.1	6.8	5.9	11.0	6.8	6.9
Tea.....	do.....	74.1	71.8	72.1	60.0	86.9	81.2	79.1	60.0	88.5	85.2	85.2
Coffee.....	do.....	33.1	30.8	31.2	30.0	42.0	37.7	37.7	34.5	41.6	38.1	38.1
Prunes.....	do.....	23.9	18.0	18.0	.....	28.2	19.9	19.4	.....	26.4	18.2	17.8
Raisins.....	do.....	31.3	25.5	25.2	.....	35.6	29.2	27.6	.....	35.5	27.2	27.1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	39.0	31.3	30.6	.....	29.1	29.7	28.7	.....	37.5	33.1	35.6
Oranges.....	do.....	46.9	51.0	47.2	.....	48.4	49.9	47.7	.....	35.4	30.7	33.6

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "sirloin" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

31

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.		Dec. 15, 1921.		Dec. 15, 1921.		Dec. 15, 1921.		Nov. 15, 1921.		Dec. 15, 1921.		Nov. 15, 1921.		Dec. 15, 1921.		Nov. 15, 1921.	
1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.6	37.9	33.8	33.3	25.0	35.3	30.0	30.0	23.1	35.6	33.5	32.9	23.0	32.7	28.9	28.1	34.5	54.9	50.8	50.3
22.1	32.1	28.8	27.8	20.0	33.5	28.4	29.1	21.3	31.9	27.8	27.4	20.0	31.3	27.4	26.5	28.8	47.0	42.2	43.2
18.1	27.0	24.6	23.6	20.0	29.3	23.5	24.4	19.4	30.9	28.5	27.9	18.1	25.5	22.5	22.2	20.8	28.7	26.1	25.3
15.6	19.5	17.2	16.6	16.3	23.5	17.8	17.5	16.1	21.7	18.0	17.9	15.5	21.1	17.3	16.7	17.3	24.8	21.5	20.9
12.2	14.8	10.8	10.8	12.5	17.5	13.0	12.7	13.4	18.0	12.9	13.1	13.1	18.0	13.5	13.3	.....	.....	16.5	15.8
19.6	28.3	30.9	28.2	20.0	35.1	32.9	30.1	25.3	45.2	40.6	35.9	19.0	27.9	27.8	25.3	19.3	32.4	33.2	31.3
30.3	50.0	44.7	43.0	36.7	52.1	44.4	41.2	33.5	58.6	53.2	52.2	27.0	44.3	35.1	32.3	24.0	44.1	35.1	33.9
28.8	50.6	49.4	49.2	27.5	52.8	49.3	47.5	34.5	65.6	57.4	57.6	28.5	46.5	39.6	39.6	27.5	46.6	42.7	40.3
18.7	30.3	28.8	28.6	18.8	40.7	32.5	32.9	19.1	34.5	27.6	27.4	18.2	31.7	26.0	29.0	20.0	33.5	31.9	34.3
16.4	33.6	31.0	31.2	20.0	33.3	29.2	29.4	27.9	49.3	42.5	43.1	21.6	35.1	30.1	30.7	24.5	48.5	45.9	45.7
.....	35.6	32.0	32.7	.....	41.4	33.9	33.4	.....	50.0	40.4	39.7	.....	30.0	29.3	29.1	.....	40.6	33.3	33.2
9.3	16.0	14.7	14.7	10.5	19.3	14.0	15.0	10.0	18.0	14.0	14.0	8.6	15.5	11.0	11.0	8.0	16.8	15.0	15.0
.....	15.1	14.1	13.5	.....	15.8	14.3	13.9	.....	12.7	12.0	11.5	.....	15.0	14.3	13.5	.....	16.6	14.8	14.2
40.3	60.9	52.0	49.8	45.0	62.1	52.5	51.9	39.7	62.7	58.4	54.3	41.3	60.6	53.8	54.3	41.4	67.7	57.2	56.8
.....	38.2	29.5	29.2	.....	40.0	31.4	31.3	.....	43.1	33.2	32.1	.....	40.0	29.3	29.3	.....	42.1	31.4	30.5
.....	33.8	28.2	28.3	.....	36.7	29.9	30.1	.....	35.2	30.4	29.6	.....	34.6	28.1	28.9	.....	34.3	26.0	24.3
22.0	39.2	34.5	33.7	23.3	38.1	33.4	32.9	19.5	43.2	37.1	37.8	22.5	36.6	30.6	29.4	22.3	39.1	33.8	34.1
16.4	26.4	17.2	16.8	16.5	26.6	19.3	18.4	18.1	30.2	17.1	17.3	15.8	22.1	14.4	13.3	15.8	24.8	17.4	16.7
.....	31.0	23.2	23.3	.....	28.7	22.6	21.7	.....	28.7	21.1	21.6	.....	29.9	21.7	22.4	.....	30.4	21.6	21.5
38.0	83.9	58.7	58.4	40.0	85.8	56.8	57.2	53.3	84.7	67.9	64.6	36.6	81.6	61.5	62.6	52.4	110.4	84.7	89.6
.....	69.6	45.6	47.2	.....	77.1	48.3	50.1	38.3	72.2	46.7	45.7	33.3	66.0	45.1	46.8	37.0	72.6	52.0	51.0
6.0	11.9	9.7	9.6	5.3	10.7	8.4	8.4	6.0	9.7	9.2	9.2	5.7	10.1	8.9	8.9	5.9	10.3	8.6	8.3
3.0	6.2	4.8	4.8	3.6	7.4	5.4	5.4	3.5	6.8	5.0	4.8	3.5	6.7	5.1	5.0	3.4	6.8	5.7	5.5
2.8	5.6	4.8	4.8	2.8	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	6.6	4.7	4.1	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.3	3.4	6.7	5.4	5.3
.....	13.0	10.7	10.2	.....	12.9	11.0	11.1	.....	10.9	10.9	10.6	.....	11.7	9.7	9.8	.....	10.7	9.6	9.6
.....	15.0	13.1	13.0	.....	14.6	12.5	12.8	.....	13.5	12.4	12.1	.....	14.3	11.3	11.1	.....	14.9	12.7	13.0
.....	30.7	30.5	30.3	.....	31.5	30.7	29.8	.....	29.7	28.6	28.1	.....	30.5	29.4	29.4	.....	29.9	29.7	29.2
.....	23.2	21.5	22.1	.....	23.2	21.8	21.4	.....	19.0	17.2	17.2	.....	19.8	18.9	19.2	.....	27.2	25.3	25.5
8.7	12.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	10.9	8.1	8.1	7.7	12.8	9.9	10.0	9.0	12.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	12.6	9.3	9.2
.....	9.9	8.6	8.6	.....	10.2	8.4	8.4	.....	8.7	8.2	8.2	.....	7.6	7.1	7.1	.....	8.6	8.2	8.2
1.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
.....	5.4	8.5	9.1	.....	5.6	8.7	8.8	.....	3.4	6.5	7.6	.....	3.6	8.1	8.5	.....	3.6	7.8	8.5
.....	3.6	4.9	5.7	.....	4.2	6.0	6.7	.....	3.1	3.8	3.7	.....	3.1	4.8	5.4	.....	2.8	4.6	5.1
.....	16.5	14.5	14.5	.....	15.5	13.8	13.6	.....	18.1	15.9	15.9	.....	15.9	13.1	12.6	.....	18.2	15.9	16.2
.....	15.0	13.9	13.4	.....	16.5	15.8	15.9	.....	18.6	17.9	18.2	.....	17.1	15.9	15.8	.....	19.8	19.3	18.9
.....	16.3	15.2	15.0	.....	18.4	19.2	18.9	.....	19.2	18.2	18.1	.....	17.8	17.1	16.5	.....	21.8	21.6	21.9
.....	12.5	13.4	13.3	.....	12.8	12.5	12.7	.....	14.9	15.3	16.1	.....	12.1	13.3	13.4	.....	21.4	19.4	19.5
5.5	10.6	7.0	6.8	5.3	11.4	7.7	7.4	5.3	10.1	6.8	6.6	5.3	10.2	6.8	6.6	5.3	10.8	6.7	6.8
54.0	86.5	78.5	79.1	50.0	97.6	91.3	90.8	54.5	73.3	67.2	66.7	65.0	84.1	76.6	76.9	47.5	61.2	57.2	57.8
27.8	39.4	36.0	35.9	30.8	42.4	38.1	38.1	36.3	37.6	37.3	37.7	27.5	38.1	34.0	33.6	32.0	42.9	38.8	38.7
.....	27.0	18.8	18.0	.....	28.2	20.8	20.9	.....	24.6	17.4	17.4	.....	26.7	19.7	18.9	.....	25.0	19.6	19.5
.....	35.9	29.2	29.4	.....	33.5	26.5	26.3	.....	31.9	27.3	27.5	.....	33.6	26.3	24.7	.....	32.4	24.5	24.2
.....	32.2	45.2	45.0	.....	12.6	10.7	10.5	.....	14.3	11.5	11.5	.....	38.0	37.0	36.0	.....	12.5	10.3	10.2
.....	59.0	57.5	58.9	.....	50.6	53.0	51.1	.....	45.0	42.9	40.0	.....	37.3	37.2	35.9	.....	45.6	59.6	55.2

* No. 2½ can.

* No. 3 can.

* Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

		Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
Article.	Unit.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	24.0	32.6	28.7	27.4	23.4	36.7	35.0	33.5	19.3	20.9	26.6	26.9
Round steak.....	do.....	20.0	28.8	25.5	24.1	21.6	33.6	31.0	29.7	18.0	26.6	24.3	23.6
Rib roast.....	do.....	21.0	27.1	23.0	22.2	18.8	28.6	26.1	25.5	18.7	24.6	20.8	21.3
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.0	19.6	16.5	16.0	16.4	25.2	21.8	20.9	14.7	18.6	16.5	16.1
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.5	15.9	12.5	12.5	12.1	16.8	13.8	13.1	10.0	13.1	9.8	9.3
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.0	20.6	28.0	26.3	17.4	28.1	29.3	26.8	17.2	27.7	27.2	26.4
Bacon.....	do.....	30.0	48.0	37.8	36.8	27.4	50.1	42.1	40.0	26.7	47.7	41.9	40.4
Ham.....	do.....	29.0	48.7	44.0	43.2	27.8	50.6	45.7	44.0	28.3	48.8	44.0	40.7
Lamb.....	do.....	20.6	37.7	30.2	32.4	18.5	37.0	30.2	33.1	14.6	27.1	25.3	28.6
Hens.....	do.....	19.6	30.8	32.2	30.5	17.2	35.0	28.1	29.9	16.4	31.8	26.1	27.9
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	38.5	35.8	35.3	.....	41.3	35.1	33.8	.....	46.2	39.6	39.5	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	20.0	17.3	17.0	7.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	13.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	16.1	14.7	14.3	.....	15.2	13.2	12.3	.....	15.4	14.1	13.3	.....
Butter.....	Pound.....	38.8	56.4	49.7	48.9	38.8	57.5	50.8	51.0	36.9	55.3	47.8	46.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	42.3	31.6	31.0	.....	35.3	26.6	26.3	.....	40.6	29.4	28.8	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	36.7	28.1	28.3	.....	32.1	25.9	25.8	.....	32.2	26.5	26.5
Cheese.....	do.....	22.0	35.6	30.6	29.9	22.3	34.6	31.5	30.9	21.3	37.5	30.8	30.4
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	22.8	14.6	14.4	16.0	26.2	16.9	16.0	15.4	24.4	15.4	14.6
Crisco.....	do.....	28.1	19.7	19.4	.....	29.2	21.8	21.9	.....	29.3	22.5	22.8	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	39.0	86.5	55.6	57.3	40.0	90.1	66.5	71.6	39.1	89.5	59.9	63.2
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	30.0	67.7	44.0	45.7	33.0	64.5	43.0	46.0	31.6	65.0	43.2	46.1
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	12.9	9.7	9.6	5.7	10.3	8.5	8.5	5.6	10.3	8.4	8.4
Flour.....	do.....	3.5	7.4	5.6	5.6	3.0	6.3	4.7	4.6	2.8	5.7	4.9	4.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	5.9	4.5	4.4	2.5	5.0	4.5	4.2
Rollod oats.....	do.....	12.2	10.8	10.4	.....	8.4	7.3	6.9	.....	8.8	8.2	8.0	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	14.2	12.3	12.4	.....	14.2	11.6	11.5	.....	14.4	12.5	12.4	.....
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	29.6	29.0	28.5	.....	29.7	29.4	28.5	.....	31.1	29.8	29.1	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.0	17.2	16.5	.....	20.6	18.3	18.3	.....	18.9	17.8	17.6	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.1	9.7	8.1	7.8	9.0	14.7	9.9	9.9	8.6	13.2	9.3	9.5
Beans, navy.....	do.....	8.5	8.0	8.1	.....	8.8	7.6	7.6	.....	9.6	8.7	8.8	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.0	3.1	3.8	3.4	1.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Onions.....	do.....	3.5	7.4	8.1	.....	3.5	8.0	8.2	.....	4.5	6.6	6.9	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.0	4.6	5.0	.....	2.4	3.5	5.1	.....	3.4	3.9	4.9	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.6	14.5	14.1	.....	14.9	12.2	11.7	.....	18.1	15.0	15.4	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.0	15.3	15.2	.....	16.8	15.3	15.2	.....	16.7	14.3	14.3	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.2	18.4	18.7	.....	15.7	15.0	15.1	.....	17.7	16.3	16.2	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	11.5	12.5	12.6	.....	14.2	12.7	12.8	.....	15.4	15.7	15.2	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.3	10.2	6.8	6.7	5.5	10.2	6.5	6.2	5.0	10.7	7.0	6.7
Ten.....	do.....	63.8	92.3	86.5	86.5	50.0	71.9	67.1	68.5	45.0	68.5	63.4	63.4
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	38.7	37.9	37.9	27.5	35.8	31.6	32.4	30.8	40.2	39.6	39.6
Prunes.....	do.....	27.9	19.3	19.3	.....	26.0	17.9	18.3	.....	26.0	19.4	19.3	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	33.2	29.4	29.0	.....	31.3	25.9	25.2	.....	31.7	27.0	25.7	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	39.5	32.0	32.0	.....	12.4	10.3	10.4	.....	15.3	11.3	11.5	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	38.6	42.8	41.4	.....	57.2	57.0	54.8	.....	66.2	60.7	61.3	.....

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.

OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.					New Haven, Conn.					New Orleans, La.					New York, N. Y.				
Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.		
			1913.	1920.			1913.	1920.			1913.	1920.			1913.	1920.						
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
33.8	30.4	29.4	27.2	43.1	39.1	39.6	30.8	51.7	46.4	46.4	21.5	32.6	30.3	30.0	25.7	42.9	39.9	40.5				
33.5	30.0	29.4	26.5	42.8	37.7	38.9	28.4	44.6	38.7	38.6	19.1	30.1	27.0	27.3	25.3	42.5	38.9	39.2				
28.0	25.4	25.2	21.0	34.8	31.4	32.3	22.8	36.8	32.3	32.9	18.5	28.8	26.8	26.3	21.3	37.3	35.1	35.3				
23.5	20.6	21.0	17.3	25.0	19.8	21.1	18.8	28.0	24.0	24.0	15.4	21.3	18.5	18.8	15.8	25.2	21.6	22.2				
18.7	15.4	14.9	12.4	15.5	10.7	12.1	.....	.....	14.7	15.1	12.0	18.9	15.7	16.0	14.5	20.7	18.0	18.0		
36.7	36.4	34.3	21.0	33.9	32.3	31.8	19.6	32.2	30.5	31.8	24.0	40.8	33.6	33.0	18.4	35.1	35.6	36.1				
49.2	45.4	43.8	25.3	42.0	34.9	34.6	28.2	50.0	42.5	41.7	30.4	50.8	43.3	41.0	25.5	45.0	38.0	38.3				
51.3	47.9	44.3	19.8	32.2	26.1	26.7	30.8	55.5	50.9	49.8	27.0	48.8	46.0	45.6	29.0	53.3	50.9	50.7				
35.0	32.5	31.7	20.0	38.4	32.9	36.6	18.7	37.5	31.5	34.8	20.5	40.4	34.9	36.3	15.4	29.7	30.5	33.7				
40.3	36.9	36.9	23.4	43.9	39.2	39.5	23.3	47.5	42.3	42.9	22.0	41.4	37.3	36.3	20.7	42.1	38.9	38.8				
38.1	34.0	33.8	.....	39.0	31.3	31.3	.....	41.1	36.9	36.9	.....	40.3	37.8	37.6	.....	42.9	36.4	35.4		
23.5	17.5	17.5	9.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	9.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	9.8	18.5	15.3	14.7	9.0	17.0	15.0	15.0				
15.3	13.4	12.7	.....	14.0	11.5	11.3	.....	14.2	12.9	12.3	.....	14.9	12.6	12.0	.....	14.2	11.7	11.1		
63.9	54.4	53.7	43.7	64.3	55.6	54.8	37.3	60.3	50.6	50.7	39.8	63.5	52.1	52.0	41.1	63.0	54.4	53.9				
38.7	30.8	31.0	.....	39.8	30.4	30.4	.....	40.5	28.7	28.5	.....	41.1	30.5	30.4	.....	40.4	30.8	30.6		
36.8	29.7	29.4	.....	33.5	28.1	27.8	.....	34.8	26.7	26.7	.....	35.2	29.0	29.2	.....	34.0	27.4	27.4		
37.8	31.5	31.5	24.8	41.5	35.5	35.5	23.5	38.2	32.8	33.2	21.9	38.3	32.3	31.6	20.2	39.6	34.1	33.9				
24.8	17.1	15.9	16.3	25.8	15.3	15.3	15.6	24.5	15.8	15.4	15.0	24.9	16.2	14.7	16.1	25.8	17.0	16.8				
28.9	21.2	21.3	.....	27.4	20.1	20.2	.....	28.0	19.7	19.8	.....	31.2	21.1	21.5	.....	28.6	20.3	20.3		
88.6	56.9	61.4	57.2	109.9	85.1	80.6	56.4	115.2	90.3	91.9	34.0	76.2	48.5	53.8	54.3	104.7	82.9	82.0				
69.3	44.6	47.1	35.6	74.2	49.5	51.0	34.2	70.4	48.9	51.5	30.0	66.8	40.8	44.0	36.7	71.5	49.8	50.6				
10.4	8.4	8.3	5.5	10.6	9.3	9.3	6.0	11.3	9.4	9.4	5.0	9.6	8.1	8.1	6.1	11.6	10.0	9.9				
7.5	5.3	5.1	3.6	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.1	6.5	4.9	4.9	3.7	7.8	6.0	5.7	3.2	6.6	5.0	5.0				
4.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	7.2	6.2	5.8	3.2	7.2	5.7	5.8	2.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	7.4	6.2	6.0				
11.9	10.7	10.6	.....	9.4	8.7	8.6	.....	11.2	9.7	10.0	.....	11.2	9.6	9.4	.....	9.4	8.1	8.0		
14.1	11.9	11.9	.....	12.9	10.2	10.2	.....	13.8	10.9	10.9	.....	14.1	11.1	11.1	.....	12.5	10.1	10.0		
30.6	29.1	28.3	.....	28.2	28.4	28.4	.....	29.4	28.4	28.4	.....	30.0	29.6	28.5	.....	28.9	28.7	28.6		
21.1	19.4	19.4	.....	25.7	19.3	19.3	.....	22.4	21.8	21.7	.....	11.0	9.7	9.5	.....	24.0	21.6	20.0		
10.6	8.8	8.5	9.0	12.8	8.6	8.7	9.3	14.3	9.5	9.1	7.5	9.7	8.1	8.1	8.0	12.6	8.7	9.0				
10.2	8.8	8.6	.....	9.6	8.0	7.8	.....	10.2	8.1	8.1	.....	8.6	6	7.6	.....	10.2	8.0	8.7		
4.1	4.2	3.9	2.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.7	4.1	4.1				
3.2	8.6	8.9	.....	5.0	8.0	8.7	.....	4.3	7.7	8.1	.....	4.0	6.8	7.1	.....	4.2	7.4	7.7		
4.2	5.3	5.6	.....	3.6	4.7	5.2	.....	3.6	4.7	5.2	.....	3.6	4.4	5.5	.....	3.2	4.3	5.0		
14.8	13.8	13.6	.....	14.0	11.4	11.3	.....	16.8	13.4	13.6	.....	16.3	13.5	13.1	.....	15.1	12.6	12.4		
17.1	16.3	16.2	.....	17.0	15.9	15.6	.....	21.7	18.9	19.0	.....	15.9	14.1	14.2	.....	17.2	14.4	14.7		
18.5	18.6	17.6	.....	17.7	18.0	18.0	.....	21.9	22.4	22.0	.....	17.8	17.8	18.1	.....	16.9	16.3	16.5		
13.1	13.1	13.0	.....	10.6	11.0	11.2	.....	22.0	22.1	22.2	.....	13.9	12.7	12.9	.....	11.2	12.2	11.9		
10.9	6.8	6.8	5.3	10.3	5.8	5.7	5.5	10.3	6.3	6.2	5.1	10.0	6.3	6.0	4.9	9.7	5.8	5.7				
78.8	73.2	73.5	53.8	50.6	50.2	50.5	55.0	59.5	55.0	54.9	62.1	73.3	71.5	70.9	43.3	54.0	50.7	50.3				
37.7	32.9	32.2	29.3	33.8	31.5	31.5	33.8	42.4	37.8	37.7	25.0	34.1	29.8	30.3	27.2	34.2	31.9	32.4				
25.7	18.6	18.6	.....	21.8	17.4	16.8	.....	23.0	18.4	17.8	.....	25.0	19.0	18.6	.....	22.9	18.9	18.0		
34.1	26.3	24.9	.....	31.5	24.2	23.3	.....	32.4	25.3	24.6	.....	33.6	26.1	25.6	.....	31.1	24.9	24.6		
31.0	27.5	28.0	.....	47.1	40.0	41.5	.....	40.4	35.0	34.6	.....	27.5	21.3	21.3	.....	43.2	41.6	42.8		
40.7	42.4	41.1	.....	53.0	58.3	58.6	.....	48.2	58.2	52.5	.....	45.1	45.6	45.5	.....	52.6	62.2	62.6		

* Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
					1913	1920					
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	43.3	36.0	35.6	26.0	35.9	34.7	32.1	31.6	29.8	30.6
Round steak.....	do.....	37.7	28.9	29.8	22.4	31.7	31.1	28.8	30.6	28.2	29.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	36.0	28.8	29.8	20.0	26.1	25.2	23.9	24.6	22.2	22.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	24.3	19.9	19.0	16.6	20.6	19.0	18.5	20.4	18.5	18.8
Plate beef.....	do.....	17.1	13.0	13.7	11.2	13.4	11.0	10.7	14.3	12.1	12.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	32.4	28.8	27.4	19.7	27.6	31.6	28.7	28.8	27.6	27.4
Bacon.....	do.....	46.2	36.0	33.8	28.0	51.2	46.9	44.8	48.3	42.3	41.9
Ham.....	do.....	43.0	40.6	38.8	30.0	53.2	51.3	48.8	48.6	48.8	47.7
Lamb.....	do.....	38.0	32.5	35.0	16.3	32.0	29.7	29.7	33.3	31.7	32.1
Hens.....	do.....	42.0	37.3	36.6	15.6	32.0	29.8	28.9	33.7	30.3	30.7
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	34.9	25.9	25.9	.....	39.0	33.6	33.7	37.5	33.7	33.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	21.3	20.5	18.0	8.7	15.1	12.8	12.8	15.1	12.7	12.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	14.7	12.6	12.0	.....	15.4	14.0	12.8	14.8	13.9	13.1
Butter.....	Pound.....	69.5	54.8	53.7	37.2	57.3	50.5	49.0	55.7	49.1	47.5
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	44.4	29.5	29.0	.....	41.1	32.0	31.2	37.6	29.3	29.5
Nut margarine.....	do.....	35.0	30.5	30.3	.....	35.2	28.2	28.4	34.7	27.6	28.0
Cheese.....	do.....	37.6	31.4	30.8	23.5	38.0	32.2	32.5	37.3	33.8	32.7
Lard.....	do.....	25.8	17.1	16.6	17.6	27.7	18.9	18.7	25.5	16.2	15.9
Crisco.....	do.....	27.6	20.2	20.3	.....	32.5	22.7	22.8	31.1	22.0	22.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	84.5	66.4	63.9	36.0	78.3	55.3	58.1	87.2	63.1	66.8
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	69.7	44.0	47.1	31.7	65.6	44.9	46.7	68.0	41.4	45.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	10.5	9.1	9.1	5.2	11.5	10.0	10.0	11.3	9.2	9.2
Flour.....	do.....	7.0	5.4	5.2	2.8	5.8	4.1	4.1	6.5	5.2	5.0
Corn meal.....	do.....	4.7	3.1	3.2	2.5	5.2	3.3	3.4	5.0	4.1	3.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.6	9.6	9.7	.....	11.4	10.6	10.6	12.1	10.7	10.2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	13.8	11.5	11.4	.....	14.7	13.4	13.8	14.8	13.3	13.3
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	27.8	29.5	29.4	.....	31.6	30.8	30.8	31.3	30.5	30.5
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.7	19.8	19.7	.....	23.3	20.4	20.8	20.1	20.6	20.8
Rice.....	do.....	15.4	10.0	10.0	8.5	13.8	9.0	8.9	13.9	9.2	9.2
Beans, Navy.....	do.....	9.5	8.7	8.7	.....	9.2	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.1
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Onions.....	do.....	4.8	8.0	8.5	.....	3.6	8.3	8.5	4.7	7.6	8.8
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.2	4.7	4.8	.....	3.2	4.6	5.8	3.7	4.9	5.8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.5	10.7	10.8	.....	19.0	15.8	15.7	17.1	14.0	14.6
Corn, canned.....	do.....	19.6	15.4	15.5	.....	16.3	14.7	14.7	16.9	14.7	14.7
Peas, canned.....	do.....	21.3	21.4	19.9	.....	17.3	16.3	16.2	18.1	16.3	16.3
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.8	12.0	11.5	.....	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.5	12.8	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	10.4	6.3	6.3	5.7	10.4	6.9	6.6	10.2	7.0	7.1
Tea.....	do.....	88.7	79.6	79.9	56.0	81.1	71.7	71.4	72.1	62.9	62.9
Coffee.....	do.....	44.3	38.2	38.9	30.0	40.3	37.8	37.5	39.1	32.0	31.6
Prunes.....	do.....	24.9	19.7	18.8	.....	26.1	19.1	18.9	30.3	22.3	22.3
Raisins.....	do.....	32.2	26.7	25.6	.....	33.4	28.9	27.0	32.9	30.3	29.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	42.5	35.3	36.0	.....	14.5	11.0	10.9	12.6	11.1	10.7
Oranges.....	do.....	49.0	43.4	44.8	.....	56.6	54.6	53.4	55.4	55.9	55.0

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is known as "porterhouse" in most of the cities included in this report, but in this city it is called "sirloin" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

35

ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920			1913	1920		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
130.0	153.1	142.9	142.9	27.0	44.4	39.5	37.6	153.1	152.4	153.8	21.8	31.3	28.2	28.1	139.2	168.4	163.2	162.7	
26.0	43.3	34.6	34.9	22.8	39.0	32.3	31.3	43.9	42.1	41.5	21.0	29.9	25.0	25.2	31.0	52.5	47.1	46.8	
21.8	37.0	31.1	31.0	21.8	33.9	29.1	28.7	28.5	26.0	26.1	18.7	28.1	23.7	23.5	23.8	39.5	35.4	35.4	
17.8	26.1	18.9	18.6	16.7	25.4	20.4	20.1	20.3	17.2	18.1	16.0	20.4	16.6	17.0	18.8	29.1	26.7	26.7	
12.1	14.7	10.1	10.3	12.7	16.6	11.6	11.1	.....	12.2	13.8	13.0	16.0	12.3	12.0	.....	.....	18.0	17.9	
20.6	32.8	32.4	32.3	20.8	33.2	31.3	29.7	31.3	34.2	32.7	21.4	37.4	34.0	31.0	19.6	34.5	37.1	33.2	
25.0	43.4	35.6	34.1	28.8	51.4	42.6	40.2	44.5	37.9	38.1	30.3	51.4	45.8	43.2	22.8	44.3	36.1	35.4	
29.1	54.0	49.8	49.6	29.0	56.9	50.1	49.0	53.3	47.5	47.1	30.8	51.1	47.4	46.1	32.7	55.2	52.6	52.9	
18.8	40.8	33.4	35.7	20.7	41.1	33.3	34.9	34.5	29.7	33.4	17.1	32.1	27.2	28.0	19.0	40.5	34.4	38.1	
22.6	43.9	39.3	38.7	24.8	46.4	39.2	39.1	48.7	41.8	41.2	21.0	39.2	36.0	35.0	24.2	50.6	46.0	45.1	
.....	36.3	28.0	27.7	.....	39.8	31.6	30.9	38.2	30.6	29.9	.....	47.2	42.7	41.5	.....	42.6	36.1	35.4	
8.0	13.0	11.0	11.0	9.2	16.0	14.0	13.0	16.5	15.0	14.0	9.7	15.6	12.8	12.8	9.0	18.1	15.5	15.3	
.....	14.7	13.0	12.7	.....	14.7	12.6	11.4	15.2	14.2	13.6	.....	14.0	12.8	12.4	.....	15.9	13.8	13.3	
46.6	70.8	60.4	59.7	42.0	63.9	56.4	56.5	63.7	56.1	55.9	41.5	61.7	53.7	50.5	38.8	61.8	53.5	52.5	
.....	39.3	29.0	29.5	.....	35.8	28.5	28.5	42.3	33.4	33.3	.....	40.0	30.0	31.0	.....	39.0	30.8	31.6	
.....	35.8	28.3	27.5	.....	33.6	27.6	27.3	34.6	28.9	29.0	.....	36.5	30.4	30.0	.....	34.4	28.6	28.8	
25.0	41.1	35.6	35.0	24.5	40.0	34.5	34.1	39.8	34.1	34.5	20.8	40.9	35.9	35.6	22.0	40.8	32.1	32.5	
15.2	25.3	14.9	14.1	15.6	24.7	15.7	14.1	24.7	15.8	15.5	17.3	30.8	19.6	19.1	15.8	24.9	16.2	15.2	
.....	28.1	20.0	19.9	.....	27.4	20.5	20.1	30.5	21.9	22.5	.....	32.1	24.0	24.1	.....	29.3	22.5	22.4	
48.3	96.6	74.0	73.5	49.2	96.7	69.9	71.7	117.3	92.9	93.6	50.8	72.3	62.5	57.2	57.3	121.7	95.2	95.8	
34.7	71.2	47.9	48.9	35.1	70.5	44.3	47.4	72.8	53.6	53.2	37.5	64.3	45.0	43.8	35.6	73.1	48.5	51.1	
4.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	5.4	11.1	9.1	9.1	11.0	10.1	9.5	5.5	10.3	8.4	8.4	6.1	11.5	10.6	10.1	
3.1	6.6	5.0	5.0	3.2	6.5	5.2	4.9	6.5	5.3	5.1	2.9	6.1	4.2	4.2	3.4	6.9	5.6	5.6	
2.8	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.0	6.5	4.5	4.1	5.6	4.5	4.3	3.6	6.3	4.3	4.3	2.9	5.7	4.3	4.4	
.....	10.1	8.6	8.4	.....	11.2	10.3	10.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	.....	11.7	9.1	9.3	.....	11.3	10.2	10.3	
.....	12.7	10.8	10.7	.....	14.1	11.4	11.2	14.4	11.9	11.8	.....	14.4	13.1	12.9	.....	14.2	11.8	11.8	
.....	28.6	28.4	28.4	.....	29.8	29.5	28.4	29.9	29.6	29.5	.....	33.1	31.2	31.2	.....	30.1	29.7	29.3	
.....	22.8	20.5	20.6	.....	22.1	21.7	21.6	24.6	23.8	24.0	.....	18.2	17.6	17.5	.....	24.2	22.7	22.9	
9.8	13.8	10.3	10.4	9.2	14.2	10.1	10.0	14.3	10.6	10.6	8.6	13.8	9.7	10.1	9.3	14.2	10.0	9.8	
.....	10.0	8.3	8.3	.....	8.5	7.6	7.7	9.4	8.2	8.2	.....	8.6	7.6	7.5	.....	8.9	8.0	8.0	
2.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	
.....	3.7	7.1	7.5	.....	4.2	8.1	7.9	3.6	7.4	8.4	.....	3.4	6.1	6.5	.....	3.9	8.3	8.5	
.....	2.8	4.4	4.7	.....	3.6	4.7	4.9	2.1	3.3	3.9	.....	2.7	2.8	3.4	.....	3.6	4.6	5.1	
.....	14.5	12.2	12.0	.....	16.5	13.6	12.9	18.0	16.8	16.3	.....	20.8	18.0	18.3	.....	16.2	12.7	13.0	
.....	16.3	15.4	15.4	.....	16.8	15.3	14.5	18.8	16.7	16.5	.....	21.8	18.2	17.8	.....	20.4	18.3	18.0	
.....	17.5	16.1	16.3	.....	17.5	16.0	15.4	20.6	19.7	19.9	.....	21.0	17.9	18.0	.....	20.9	20.0	20.0	
.....	11.6	11.9	11.9	.....	12.6	12.5	12.6	21.6	20.0	20.5	.....	16.5	14.5	14.5	.....	13.7	13.9	13.9	
5.0	9.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	11.0	6.8	6.3	10.8	6.7	6.4	6.0	10.9	7.2	6.9	5.1	11.1	6.7	6.4	
54.0	60.9	62.3	61.7	58.0	77.4	76.5	75.0	61.6	57.7	57.1	55.0	68.2	63.4	62.8	48.3	59.6	60.9	60.5	
24.5	32.0	30.2	29.4	30.0	42.1	35.8	35.5	43.1	38.4	38.3	35.0	41.6	37.2	37.2	30.0	43.7	39.2	39.1	
.....	22.1	17.2	16.6	.....	25.8	21.0	21.1	24.1	18.0	17.9	.....	17.5	14.6	14.8	.....	24.3	18.7	18.7	
.....	29.4	24.4	24.2	.....	33.8	26.8	26.2	31.5	24.6	24.5	.....	31.5	25.5	24.8	.....	29.9	24.6	23.9	
.....	37.7	35.2	34.5	.....	46.2	44.0	42.7	44.3	40.2	40.5	.....	47.7	43.0	42.9	.....	42.8	35.0	35.0	
.....	41.1	54.9	50.1	.....	46.5	54.5	54.4	43.5	60.4	59.4	.....	61.9	60.0	55.7	.....	51.1	62.7	58.6	

* No. 3 can.

* No. 24 can.

* Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.			Rochester, N.Y.			St. Louis, Mo.		
		Dec. 15—		Nov.	Dec.		Nov.	Dec.		Nov.
		1913		15,	15,		15,	15,		15,
		1913	1920	1921.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1913	1920	1921.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Round steak.....	do.....	22.2	40.2	37.8	36.7	39.1	35.1	35.3	26.6	35.4
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.0	36.5	33.3	31.8	35.1	29.6	30.3	23.6	34.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	18.9	30.7	29.1	29.4	31.2	25.6	26.5	19.5	29.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	15.9	25.1	23.6	23.0	26.5	21.5	21.8	15.9	19.9
Pork chops.....	do.....	13.2	20.1	17.0	17.0	16.8	11.9	12.0	12.8	15.6
Bacon.....	do.....	20.8	31.7	33.5	29.3	34.0	34.2	32.2	17.8	27.1
Ham.....	do.....	25.0	43.3	36.1	33.7	39.5	31.9	32.8	25.0	40.7
Lamb.....	do.....	25.0	47.9	41.6	38.0	48.9	46.8	45.6	27.3	47.6
Hens.....	do.....	19.3	41.9	38.0	38.3	36.2	30.6	34.2	18.3	32.6
Salmon, canned.....	do.....	19.3	40.1	33.8	34.1	43.8	38.3	37.6	17.3	32.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	25.1	18.3	18.1	38.5	31.7	30.6	.....	36.8	32.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	10.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.5	14.0	8.8	16.0	12.3
Butter.....	Pound.....	15.6	14.4	14.1	15.4	13.6	12.9	.....	13.9	12.1
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	42.2	71.4	58.8	58.8	64.3	53.0	52.1	39.6	59.7
Nut margarine.....	do.....	41.4	32.9	32.6	40.8	30.8	30.3	.....	36.7	27.8
Cheese.....	do.....	36.9	28.9	28.6	34.0	29.3	29.2	.....	32.7	25.6
Lard.....	do.....	22.3	39.3	32.9	32.9	37.5	34.7	34.5	20.7	36.1
Crisco.....	do.....	15.4	27.3	17.5	17.5	25.8	16.5	15.9	12.7	17.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	30.1	21.8	21.8	28.5	20.4	20.5	.....	26.6	20.8
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	38.0	84.5	68.9	69.4	112.9	81.3	84.6	40.8	84.3
Bread.....	Pound.....	33.2	69.5	45.8	50.4	66.5	45.5	48.7	28.8	64.5
Flour.....	do.....	5.3	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.9	8.1	8.2	5.6	11.4
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.2	6.7	5.2	5.1	6.6	5.1	4.9	2.9	5.9
Roller oats.....	do.....	2.3	4.9	4.0	3.9	6.4	5.2	5.1	2.6	4.0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	11.9	10.7	10.6	8.1	7.9	7.6	.....	9.8	9.0
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....	14.4	12.7	12.6	14.5	11.8	11.6	.....	12.9	10.6
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	31.1	31.3	30.9	30.0	28.9	28.6	.....	30.4	29.8
Rice.....	do.....	22.0	22.3	20.8	22.0	20.2	20.2	.....	20.4	20.9
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.0	15.5	11.7	11.4	13.6	9.5	9.3	8.2	11.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.7	8.2	8.2	.....	8.0	7.4
Onions.....	do.....	2.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	3.5
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.1	8.9	8.9	3.6	7.2	7.3	.....	3.9	7.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	3.8	5.4	5.2	1.9	4.0	4.1	.....	3.1	4.5
Corn, canned.....	do.....	12.8	12.3	12.2	14.3	11.8	12.0	.....	14.1	11.8
Peas, canned.....	do.....	16.6	15.4	15.4	18.5	15.9	15.8	.....	15.5	15.3
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	20.4	19.8	20.3	20.3	18.9	19.2	.....	15.7	16.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	11.9	13.0	13.3	15.5	12.6	12.1	.....	12.0	12.8
Ten.....	do.....	5.4	10.7	6.6	6.6	10.6	6.4	6.2	5.1	9.9
Coffee.....	do.....	56.0	89.6	83.8	85.3	66.2	60.3	61.0	55.0	74.9
Prunes.....	do.....	26.8	40.0	35.6	36.3	37.3	33.8	33.5	24.4	35.3
Raisins.....	do.....	26.9	20.8	20.3	25.3	19.6	19.4	.....	26.8	19.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	33.2	25.6	24.5	31.6	26.4	25.1	.....	31.8	26.0
Oranges.....	do.....	47.6	38.3	37.9	46.3	41.3	41.3	.....	37.2	33.4
	do.....	41.6	45.4	42.3	62.9	56.0	56.3	.....	45.6	46.7

No. 2½ can.

37

CLES

⑤

² Per pound.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR 51 CITIES ON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.			Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.		
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1920.		Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15—		Dec. 15, 1921.
		1913	1920		1913	1920		1913	1920	
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 23.6	Cts. 33.4	Cts. 29.3	Cts. 29.0	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 31.4	Cts. 29.9	Cts. 26.5	Cts. 45.3
Round steak.....	do.....	20.6	30.7	25.7	25.4	33.1	29.7	29.4	22.6	39.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.0	27.3	22.9	22.4	23.4	22.5	19.4	21.0	36.5
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.4	19.7	15.9	16.3	19.6	17.8	17.3	17.3	27.3
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.9	16.1	12.1	12.7	15.1	12.6	11.8	12.4	16.4
Pork chops.....	do.....	24.0	39.1	35.8	33.6	29.0	29.3	26.4	19.9	36.1
Bacon.....	do.....	33.0	56.9	48.4	47.7	44.3	37.1	37.5	24.9	44.4
Ham.....	do.....	30.0	56.1	50.0	49.3	50.4	45.3	41.7	29.0	57.4
Lamb.....	do.....	18.0	31.7	26.2	27.5	36.0	30.6	31.4	19.4	42.1
Hens.....	do.....	24.6	39.8	33.7	35.3	33.5	29.7	30.4	22.0	41.9
Salmon, canned.....	do.....		38.1	31.7	31.9	40.1	38.3	37.3		38.0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	9.8	13.0	12.0	12.0	14.3	12.5	12.5	9.0	18.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....		12.7	12.3	12.2	16.5	14.2	13.5		15.0
Butter.....	Pound.....	43.8	59.7	52.7	49.6	61.9	52.4	50.9	42.3	67.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		41.0	30.3	30.0	37.6	29.9	29.9		41.4
Nut margarine.....	do.....		35.8	30.8	30.3	34.5	28.8	28.8		35.3
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	40.7	33.9	34.1	41.1	33.8	33.4	23.5	39.4
Lard.....	do.....	16.9	29.7	17.1	17.0	25.8	15.1	15.1	15.0	26.3
Crisco.....	do.....		32.7	23.9	23.7	31.0	21.0	20.4		29.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	54.2	71.2	65.2	58.3	90.8	63.3	69.7	42.1	98.5
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	37.0	62.7	49.0	48.8	72.3	46.3	50.0	35.0	71.3
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.6	10.1	8.2	8.1	11.5	10.4	10.3	5.5	10.4
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	5.8	4.3	4.2	6.4	5.5	5.4	3.8	6.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.3	5.7	4.1	3.8	5.4	4.3	4.0	2.6	4.5
Rollod oats.....	do.....		9.8	8.8	8.5	12.2	10.7	10.7		12.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	13.3	13.5		13.9
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.....		31.2	30.7	30.3	30.6	30.5	30.5		29.7
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		18.9	18.2	17.9	23.9	20.6	20.9		23.8
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	13.9	10.1	10.2	14.4	9.3	9.1	9.4	14.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....		8.2	7.7	8.0	8.7	7.8	7.8		9.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.8	3.1
Onions.....	do.....		3.5	7.0	7.1	4.0	6.8	8.5		4.5
Cabbage.....	do.....		2.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	5.1	6.2		3.2
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		19.2	17.1	17.2	17.6	14.1	14.3		14.5
Corn, canned.....	do.....		20.2	17.4	17.8	17.1	15.2	15.5		16.4
Peas, canned.....	do.....		20.0	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.0	18.0		17.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		14.4	17.0	18.3	13.8	13.9	14.2		12.0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.1	10.8	7.2	7.1	11.4	7.3	7.1	5.0	10.6
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	67.7	63.1	62.2	87.8	73.7	73.7	57.5	78.2
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	41.8	36.7	36.6	41.9	35.3	34.9	28.8	36.9
Prunes.....	do.....		24.4	16.8	17.2	27.9	10.2	19.9		26.7
Raisins.....	do.....		30.5	26.0	25.4	30.3	29.8	28.2		32.3
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		17.4	14.9	15.0	12.3	10.6	10.5		43.9
Oranges.....	do.....		59.5	53.6	50.9	53.3	58.2	54.0		41.0

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

TABLE 9 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food ^a in December, 1921, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in December, 1920, and in November, 1921. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.^b

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of December 98 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 29 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Bridgeport, Charleston, Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Louisville, Manchester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Haven, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Rochester, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Seattle, Springfield, and Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in December:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING DECEMBER.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	98	98	98	99	98	98
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	29	7	5	10	4	3

^a For list of articles see note 2, p. —.

^b The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 9.—PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN DECEMBER, 1921, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN NOVEMBER, 1921, DECEMBER, 1920, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES.

	Percentage increase December, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease December, 1921, compared with—			Percentage increase December, 1921, compared with year 1913.	Percentage decrease December, 1921, compared with—	
		December, 1920.	November, 1921.			December, 1920.	November, 1921.
Atlanta.....	47	18	11	Minneapolis.....	46	16	0
Baltimore.....	52	16	1	Mobile.....	18	18	1
Birmingham.....	51	18	2	Newark.....	50	14	0.4
Boston.....	57	14	2	New Haven.....	53	15	10.1
Bridgeport.....		14	1	New Orleans.....	46	18	1
Buffalo.....	56	16	1	New York.....	59	12	0.3
Butte.....		17	1	Norfolk.....		19	3
Charleston.....	52	20	10.4	Omaha.....	47	15	1
Chicago.....	52	13	10.4	Peoria.....		15	10.2
Cincinnati.....	45	17	3	Philadelphia.....	50	14	1
Cleveland.....	44	18	2	Pittsburgh.....	49	17	2
Columbus.....		18	3	Portland, Me.....		13	2
Dallas.....	48	14	10.3	Portland, Oreg.....	34	17	3
Denver.....	39	15	1	Providence.....	61	14	1
Detroit.....	52	16	0.2	Richmond.....	63	13	2
Fall River.....	60	11	10.2	Rochester.....		16	0.1
Houston.....		18	1	St. Louis.....	43	19	3
Indianapolis.....	40	17	3	St. Paul.....		17	1
Jacksonville.....	46	15	0.4	Salt Lake City.....	33	17	3
Kansas City.....	49	15	1	San Francisco.....	47	15	2
Little Rock.....	41	18	1	Savannah.....		18	1
Los Angeles.....	41	15	3	Scranton.....	64	11	11
Louisville.....	39	16	1	Seattle.....	36	15	2
Manchester.....	57	13	0	Springfield.....		15	1
Memphis.....	42	17	2	Washington, D. C.....	57	16	2
Milwaukee.....	49	16	0.2				

* Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.*

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on December 15, 1920, and on November 15 and December 15, 1921, for the United States and for each of the cities included in the total for the United States. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

* Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

41

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON DEC. 15, 1920, AND ON NOV. 15 AND DEC. 15, 1921.

City, and kind of coal.	1920	1921	
	Dec. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$18.158	\$15.107	\$15.089
Chestnut.....	16.290	15.138	15.126
Bituminous.....	12.299	10.342	10.272
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous.....	12.146	8.750	8.729
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.500	¹ 15.000	¹ 15.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.500	¹ 14.750	¹ 14.750
Bituminous.....	¹ 11.639	8.050	8.050
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	10.568	8.645	7.770
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	16.000	15.500	15.500
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.500	14.500	14.500
Chestnut.....	17.500	14.400	14.400
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.220	13.070	13.120
Chestnut.....	13.240	13.070	13.120
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous.....	12.801	11.721	11.740
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 17.875	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 17.725	¹ 17.100	¹ 17.100
Bituminous.....	13.250	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.638	15.560	15.560
Chestnut.....	16.750	15.530	15.530
Bituminous.....	10.443	9.056	8.922
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.970	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	16.125	15.750	15.750
Bituminous.....	8.873	7.563	7.563
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.878	14.413	14.375
Chestnut.....	15.850	14.413	14.438
Bituminous.....	9.643	8.897	8.519
Columbus, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Chestnut.....	16.500	15.083	15.083
Bituminous.....	10.053	7.568	7.554
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	20.500	18.417	18.417
Bituminous.....	16.333	15.500	15.462
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	17.600	16.000	15.917
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	17.600	16.000	15.917
Bituminous.....	11.662	11.050	10.921
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.650	14.750	14.563
Chestnut.....	16.550	14.750	14.563
Bituminous.....	12.806	9.250	8.781
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.333	15.250	15.167
Chestnut.....	16.250	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	14.069	9.833	9.500
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous.....	16.232	12.417	12.333

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON DEC. 15, 1920, AND ON NOV. 15 AND DEC. 15, 1921—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1920	1921	
	Dec. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.750	15.625	15.750
Chestnut.....	15.750	15.667	15.667
Bituminous.....	10.729	8.524	8.000
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	23.000	17.500	17.500
Chestnut.....	23.000	17.500	17.500
Bituminous.....	16.000	13.000	13.000
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace.....	18.700	17.214	17.286
Stove, or No. 4.....	19.333	17.938	18.000
Bituminous.....	10.885	9.533	9.453
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	17.000	16.000	16.000
Bituminous.....	15.133	13.167	13.133
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous.....	19.222	19.000	19.000
Louisville, Ky.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....		16.875	16.875
Chestnut.....	17.000	16.833	16.917
Bituminous.....	11.088	8.100	8.090
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.000	16.500	16.500
Chestnut.....	18.000	16.500	16.500
Bituminous.....	14.333	11.333	11.333
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.000	18.000	18.000
Chestnut.....	18.000	18.000	18.000
Bituminous.....	11.550	8.393	8.393
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.200	16.010	16.010
Chestnut.....	16.280	15.950	15.950
Bituminous.....	14.083	10.611	10.556
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18.370	17.950	17.950
Chestnut.....	18.460	17.950	17.950
Bituminous.....	15.528	12.498	12.498
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	14.344	11.357	11.357
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.000	12.875	12.850
Chestnut.....	13.000	12.875	12.850
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.750	14.000	14.000
Chestnut.....	17.750	14.000	14.000
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	22.500	18.000	18.000
Chestnut.....	22.500	18.000	18.000
Bituminous.....	13.827	10.781	10.781
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.708	13.342	13.300
Chestnut.....	14.708	13.342	13.300
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	14.000	14.000
Chestnut.....	16.000	14.000	14.000
Bituminous.....	13.679	9.429	9.429
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	23.750	22.000	21.600
Chestnut.....	23.750	22.000	21.600
Bituminous.....	14.025	12.553	12.368
Peoria, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.000	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	17.000	15.500	15.500
Bituminous.....	7.750	6.139	6.083

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

43

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON DEC. 15, 1920, AND ON NOV. 15 AND DEC. 15, 1921—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	1920	1921	
	Dec. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 14. 975	¹ 14. 313	¹ 14. 313
Chestnut.....	¹ 14. 975	¹ 14. 313	¹ 14. 313
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 18. 500	¹ 15. 500	¹ 15. 500
Chestnut.....	¹ 18. 500	¹ 15. 667	¹ 15. 667
Bituminous.....	8. 813	6. 929	6. 750
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17. 280	15. 840	15. 843
Chestnut.....	17. 280	15. 840	15. 843
Bituminous.....	14. 047		
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous.....	14. 250	13. 063	12. 924
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	² 17. 100	² 15. 000	² 15. 000
Chestnut.....	² 17. 100	² 15. 000	² 15. 000
Bituminous.....	² 14. 000		
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15. 625	14. 250	14. 250
Chestnut.....	15. 625	14. 250	14. 250
Bituminous.....	12. 472	10. 808	10. 846
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13. 400	13. 550	13. 550
Chestnut.....	13. 500	13. 550	13. 550
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17. 050	16. 063	16. 063
Chestnut.....	17. 050	16. 250	16. 250
Bituminous.....	8. 368	7. 237	7. 100
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	18. 458	17. 950	17. 950
Chestnut.....	18. 492	17. 950	17. 950
Bituminous.....	16. 979	13. 240	13. 202
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	18. 000	19. 125	19. 125
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	18. 500	20. 000	20. 000
Bituminous.....	10. 006	8. 067	9. 061
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerillos egg.....	28. 650	27. 250	27. 250
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg.....	26. 750	26. 250	26. 250
Bituminous.....	19. 400	19. 273	19. 273
Savannah, Ga.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	² 19. 100	² 17. 100	² 17. 100
Chestnut.....	² 19. 100	² 17. 100	² 17. 100
Bituminous.....	² 17. 350	² 12. 433	² 12. 267
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	9. 833	9. 650	9. 783
Chestnut.....	9. 833	9. 650	9. 783
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous.....	⁴ 11. 612	⁴ 10. 360	⁴ 10. 325
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous.....	4. 950	4. 575	4. 625
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15. 600	¹ 15. 064	¹ 15. 064
Chestnut.....	¹ 15. 529	¹ 14. 700	¹ 14. 700
Bituminous.....	¹ 11. 480	¹ 9. 617	¹ 9. 575

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

³ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

⁴ Prices in zone A. The cartage charges in zone A were as follows: December, 1920, \$1.85; November and December, 1921, \$1.75. These charges have been included in the averages. The cartage charges in Seattle during these months have ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.80 according to distance.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States.^a

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price per month for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

NET PRICE PER MONTH FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON APR. 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPT. 15, AND DEC. 15, 1921, BY CITIES.

Manufactured gas.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.90	\$1.65	\$1.65
Baltimore, Md.....	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92
Birmingham, Ala.....	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.88
Boston, Mass.....	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.35	1.34
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.60	1.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Butte, Mont.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston, S. C.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago, Ill.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.755	.94	.90	1.29	1.29	1.29
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Denver, Colo.....	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit, Mich.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.85	.85
Fall River, Mass.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15
Houston, Tex.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	.90
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75
Manchester, N. H.....	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.50	1.50	1.50
Memphis, Tenn.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.35
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.90
Minneapolis, Minn.....	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.11	1.11
Mobile, Ala.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark, N. J.....	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.40
New Haven, Conn.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
New Orleans, La.....	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.45
New York, N. Y.....	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	1.35	1.27	1.25
Norfolk, Va.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.35	1.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.45	1.45
Peoria, Ill.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2) C
Portland, Me.....	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.85	1.75
Portland, Oreg.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.50
Providence, R. I.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25
Richmond, Va.....	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester, N. Y.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.10
St. Louis, Mo.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.05
St. Paul, Minn.....	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00
Salt Lake City Utah.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	1.30	1.52	1.52	1.52
San Francisco, Calif.....	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.90	.95	1.05	1.04	1.04
Savannah, Ga.....								1.25	1.60	1.60	1.60
Seranton, Pa.....	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.70
Seattle, Wash.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40
Washington, D. C.....	.93	.98	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.25	1.10

¹ Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

² Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.

³ Plus 25 cents per month service charge.

⁴ Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

^a Retail prices of gas have heretofore been secured in April of each year and published in the June issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. For 1921, prices on gas have been secured in May, September, and December and published in the July and November, 1921, issues, and in the February, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NET PRICE PER MONTH FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON APR. 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPT. 15, AND DEC. 15, 1921, BY CITIES—Concluded.

Natural gas.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May. 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.45
Columbus, Ohio.....					.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45
Dallas, Tex.....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.67½	.67½	.67½
Kansas City, Mo.....	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Little Rock, Ark.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Louisville, Ky.....		.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.45	.49

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed.

Los Angeles, Calif.....			\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.76	\$0.76
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¹ Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas in 43 cities average prices have been computed for the 43 cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920 and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until in 1921. The price in December, 1921, was 37 per cent higher than in April, 1913, and 19 per cent higher than in April, 1920.

AVERAGE¹ AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, ON APR. 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, SEPT. 15, AND DEC. 15, 1921, FOR 43 CITIES COMBINED.

[Average prices in April, 1913=100.]

Year.	Average price.	Relative price.	Year.	Average price.	Relative price.
April, 1913.....	\$0.95	100	April, 1919.....	\$1.04	109
April, 1914.....	.94	99	April, 1920.....	1.00	115
April, 1915.....	.94	99	May, 1921.....	1.32	139
April, 1916.....	.93	98	September, 1921.....	1.31	138
April, 1917.....	.92	97	December, 1921.....	1.30	137
April, 1918.....	.95	100			

¹ Net price.

Wholesale Prices in December, 1921.

ACCORDING to information gathered by the United States Department of Labor through the bureau of Labor Statistics there was no change in the general level of wholesale prices from November to December. The bureau's weighted index number, calculated from the average monthly prices of 327 commodities or series of quotations, stands at 149 for December as well as for the month before.

Farm products and foods again showed a downward tendency, the decrease being more or less pronounced for cattle, hay, hops, peanuts, butter, cheese, eggs, lard, lemons, oranges, and sugar. Slight decreases are shown also for cloths and clothing and for chemicals and drugs.

No change in the general price level is reported for metals and for house furnishing goods. Fuel prices averaged slightly higher than in November, while the group of building materials, in which lumber has a preponderating influence, averaged 3 per cent higher. In the group of miscellaneous commodities, including among others such important articles as bran and mill-feed, middlings, linseed meal, lubricating oil, paper, manila rope, Mexican sisal, and tankage, the increase was over 2 per cent.

Of the 327 commodities, or price series, for which comparable data for November and December were obtained, increases were found to have occurred for 89 commodities and decreases for 116 commodities. In the case of 122 commodities no change in average prices was reported.

Some of the more important changes occurring between November and December, as measured by average prices in each month, are as follows:

IMPORTANT ARTICLES INCREASING OR DECREASING IN AVERAGE PRICE IN DECEMBER AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Increases.

Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.
<i>Farm products.</i>		<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>		<i>Building materials.</i>	
Flaxseed, Minneapolis....	7.9	Hosiery, women's, silk mercerized, New York...	5.8	Oak, white, New York: Plain.....	4.6
Oats, cash, Chicago.....	2.8	Silk, Japan, Kansai, No. 1, New York.....	6.2	Quartered.....	3.1
Rye, No. 2, Chicago.....	6.8	Wool, Ohio, scoured, Boston:		Pine, yellow:	
Wheat, No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City.....	1.0	Fine clothing.....	3.4	Flooring, New York....	4.9
Hides, packers', heavy native steers, Chicago...	4.4	Half blood.....	9.1	Siding, Norfolk.....	7.9
Live stock, Chicago:		Yarns, worsted, Boston:		Poplar, yellow, New York.	5.6
Hogs, light.....	2.3	Crossbred stock, 2/32s...	8.7	<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>	
Sheep, lambs.....	20.4	<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>		Copper sulphate, New York.....	6.1
Poultry, live, Chicago....	7.6	Coal, bituminous:		Glycerine, refined, New York.....	7.8
<i>Food, etc.</i>		Screenings, Chicago.....	5.6	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Coffee, Rio, New York....	5.4	Prepared sizes, Pittsburgh.....	6.7	Bran, Minneapolis.....	45.8
Flour, rye, Minneapolis...	2.2	Gasoline, motor, New York.....	2.9	Lubricating oil, paraffin, New York.....	2.3
Flour, wheat, soft patent, St. Louis.....	1.0	Petroleum, crude, at wells: Kansas-Oklahoma.....	5.9	Paper, wrapping, New York.....	2.3
Apples, fresh, Baldwins, Chicago.....	11.5	Pennsylvania.....	2.6	Rope, pure manila, New York.....	4.2
Prunes, New York.....	4.3	<i>Metals and metal products.</i>		Linseed meal, New York..	16.8
Meat, Chicago:		Copper, ingot, New York..	4.1	Millfeed, middlings, Minneapolis.....	41.2
Bacon, short clear sides..	1.9	Copper wire, bare, f. o. b. mill.....	2.4	Sisal, Mexican, New York.	36.8
Lamb, dressed.....	14.9	Tin, pig, New York.....	12.5	Soya-bean oil, crude, New York.....	2.3
Poultry, dressed, Chicago.	10.1	Zinc, pig, New York.....	1.5	Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, Chicago.....	11.0
Rice, Honduras, New Orleans.....	4.0				
Potatoes, white, Chicago..	2.8				
Tea, Formosa, fine, New York.....	3.6				

IMPORTANT ARTICLES INCREASING OR DECREASING IN AVERAGE PRICE IN DECEMBER AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Decreases.

Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.	Commodity.	Per cent.
<i>Farm products.</i>		<i>Food, etc.—Concluded.</i>		<i>Metals and metal products.</i>	
Cotton, middlings, New Orleans.....	2.1	Meat, Chicago:		Bar iron, Pittsburgh.....	4.2
Barley, Chicago.....	1.2	Beef, good native steers.....	4.9	Nails, wire, Pittsburgh.....	5.2
Corn, No. 3, mixed, Chicago.....	1.2	Hams, smoked.....	3.9	Pig iron:	
Hides, calfskins, No. 1, Chicago.....	3.4	Oleo oil, extra, Chicago.....	9.7	Basic, valley furnace.....	2.0
Hops, Pacifics, Portland, Oreg.....	23.6	Sugar, New York:		Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh.....	3.1
Live stock, Chicago:		Raw.....	9.5	Foundry, No. 2, southern, Cincinnati.....	5.0
Cattle, steers, good to choice.....	4.0	Granulated.....	3.3	Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.....	1.3
Hogs, heavy.....	1.4	<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>		Wire, plain, annealed, fence, Pittsburgh.....	4.8
Peanuts, No. 1, Norfolk, Va.....	19.1	Drilling, brown, Pepperell, New York.....	7.7	Zinc, sheet, factory.....	5.3
Hay, alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	2.7	Print cloths, 27-inch, Boston.....	3.7	<i>Building materials.</i>	
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	3.2	Sheeting, brown, 4/4, Pepperell, New York.....	9.6	Brick, common, building, New York.....	3.3
<i>Food, etc.</i>		Muslin, bleached, 4/4, Fruit of Loom, New York.....	11.0	Rosin, New York.....	6.3
Butter, creamery, extra: New York.....	3.6	Underwear, women's union suits, New York..	12.5	<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>	
San Francisco.....	11.2	Cotton yarn, Boston:		Ammonia, anhydrous, New York.....	1.3
Cheese:		Carded, 10/1.....	7.2	Soda, carbonate of, New York.....	8.6
New York.....	1.9	Twisted, 20/2.....	6.3	Soda, caustic, New York..	3.3
San Francisco.....	29.4	Yarns, worsted, fine domestic, 2/50s, Philadelphia.....	5.3	Soda ash, light, New York.	8.9
Eggs, fresh:		<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Chicago.....	3.3	Coal:		Jute, raw, New York.....	9.5
New York.....	6.1	Bituminous, run of mine, Cincinnati.....	6.1	Paper, newsprint, f. o. b. mills.....	9.3
San Francisco.....	8.1	Bituminous, run of mine, St. Louis.....	2.5	Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, f. o. b. mine.....	24.0
Flour, wheat, standard patent, Minneapolis.....	4.0	Semibituminous:		Rubber, Para, Island, New York.....	1.7
Bananas, Jamaica 9s, New York.....	8.3	New River, Cincinnati.....	5.3	Soap, Cincinnati.....	2.6
Lemons, California, Chicago.....	18.2	Pocahontas, Norfolk..	5.0	Cocanut oil, crude, Pacific coast.....	2.4
Oranges, California, Chicago.....	9.4	Coke, Connellsville, furnace, at ovens.....	7.4		
Lard, prime, contract, New York.....	4.3				

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SPECIFIED YEARS AND MONTHS, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January.....	97	99	100	103	107	100	101	100	100	100
April.....	97	96	100	98	102	101	101	100	98	98
July.....	101	102	100	99	98	101	99	100	101	100
October.....	103	102	100	100	99	98	100	100	100	101
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
January.....	101	102	98	99	92	98	100	99	99	100
April.....	103	95	99	98	91	99	100	99	101	98
July.....	104	104	99	95	85	97	99	99	97	100
October.....	103	107	97	93	83	96	105	99	96	99
1915.....	105	104	100	93	87	94	114	99	99	101
January.....	102	106	96	93	83	94	103	99	100	99
April.....	107	105	99	89	91	94	102	99	99	100
July.....	108	104	99	90	102	93	108	99	98	101
October.....	105	103	103	96	100	93	124	99	99	101

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SPECIFIED YEARS AND MONTHS, 1913,
TO DECEMBER, 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Year and month.	Farm prod- ucts.	Food, etc.	Cloths and cloth- ing.	Fuel and light- ing.	Metals and metal prod- ucts.	Build- ing mate- rials.	Chem- icals and drugs.	House- fur- nishing goods.	Miscel- lane- ous.	All com- modi- ties.
1916.	122	126	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
January.....	108	113	110	105	126	99	150	105	107	110
April.....	114	117	119	108	147	101	172	108	110	117
July.....	118	121	126	108	115	99	156	121	120	119
October.....	136	140	138	133	151	101	150	124	132	134
1917.	189	170	181	175	206	124	198	144	155	176
January.....	148	150	161	176	183	106	159	132	138	151
April.....	181	182	169	184	208	114	170	139	149	172
July.....	199	181	187	192	257	132	198	152	153	186
October.....	208	183	193	146	182	134	252	152	163	181
1918.	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
January.....	207	187	211	157	174	136	232	161	178	185
February.....	208	186	216	157	176	138	232	161	181	186
March.....	212	177	223	158	176	144	232	165	184	187
April.....	217	178	232	157	177	146	229	172	191	190
May.....	214	177	237	160	178	148	223	173	194	190
June.....	217	179	245	159	178	150	219	198	196	193
July.....	224	184	249	166	184	154	216	199	190	198
August.....	230	191	252	166	185	157	222	221	191	202
September.....	237	199	255	167	184	159	220	226	194	207
October.....	224	201	257	167	187	158	218	226	196	204
November.....	221	206	256	171	188	164	215	226	203	205
December.....	222	210	250	171	184	164	195	227	204	206
1919.	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
January.....	222	207	234	170	172	161	191	218	212	208
February.....	218	196	223	169	168	163	185	218	208	197
March.....	228	203	216	168	162	165	183	218	217	201
April.....	235	211	217	167	152	162	178	217	216	203
May.....	240	214	228	167	152	164	179	217	213	207
June.....	231	204	258	170	154	175	174	233	212	207
July.....	246	216	282	171	158	186	171	245	221	218
August.....	243	227	304	175	165	208	172	259	225	226
September.....	226	211	306	181	160	227	173	262	217	220
October.....	230	211	313	181	161	231	174	264	220	223
November.....	240	219	325	179	164	236	176	299	220	230
December.....	244	234	335	181	169	253	179	303	220	238
1920.	218	236	302	239	186	308	210	337	236	243
January.....	246	253	350	184	177	268	189	324	227	248
February.....	237	244	356	187	189	300	197	329	227	249
March.....	239	246	356	192	192	325	205	329	230	251
April.....	246	270	353	213	195	341	212	331	238	265
May.....	244	287	347	235	193	341	215	339	246	272
June.....	243	279	335	246	190	337	218	362	247	269
July.....	236	268	317	252	191	333	217	362	243	262
August.....	222	235	299	268	193	328	216	363	240	250
September.....	210	223	278	284	192	318	222	371	239	242
October.....	182	204	257	282	184	313	216	371	229	225
November.....	165	195	234	258	170	274	207	369	220	207
December.....	144	172	220	236	157	266	188	346	205	189
1921.	120	143	183	190	131	196	168	238	158	153
January.....	136	162	208	228	152	239	182	283	190	177
February.....	129	150	198	218	146	221	178	277	180	167
March.....	125	150	192	207	139	208	171	275	167	162
April.....	115	141	186	199	138	203	168	274	154	154
May.....	117	133	181	194	138	202	166	262	151	151
June.....	113	132	180	187	132	202	166	250	150	148
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152
September.....	122	146	187	178	120	193	162	223	146	152
October.....	119	142	190	182	121	192	162	218	145	150
November.....	114	142	186	186	119	197	162	218	145	149
December ¹	113	139	185	187	119	203	161	218	148	149

¹ Preliminary.

Comparing prices in December with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level has declined 21 per cent. The greatest decrease is shown for house-furnishing goods, in which prices have fallen 37 per cent. Metals and building materials have decreased about 24 per cent, farm products 21½ per cent, fuel 21 per cent, and food 19 per cent in average price. Somewhat smaller decreases are shown for the remaining groups of commodities.

Wholesale Prices, by Years, and by Groups of Commodities, 1890 to 1921.

IN ORDER that a comparison of wholesale price trends over the entire period of years since 1890 may be obtained, the following table is presented. These yearly index numbers are constructed in the same manner as the monthly figures compiled by the bureau and are directly comparable therewith.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1921, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.
[1913=100.]

Year.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1890.....	68	89	94	69	114	72	90	72	92	81
1891.....	73	89	91	68	102	70	92	72	92	82
1892.....	66	80	91	66	93	67	91	71	88	76
1893.....	67	87	88	66	85	68	90	68	91	77
1894.....	59	77	78	61	72	66	83	67	86	69
1895.....	60	74	78	67	77	64	88	62	82	70
1896.....	54	67	75	69	80	63	91	58	80	66
1897.....	58	71	75	62	71	62	89	56	80	67
1898.....	61	76	79	61	71	65	93	61	79	69
1899.....	62	75	82	71	108	71	96	62	82	74
1900.....	69	79	88	80	106	76	97	69	91	80
1901.....	73	80	82	78	98	73	98	69	90	79
1902.....	81	85	84	92	97	77	97	73	92	85
1903.....	75	82	88	105	96	80	96	74	94	85
1904.....	80	87	89	91	88	80	97	73	94	86
1905.....	77	86	91	87	98	85	96	71	95	85
1906.....	78	84	97	90	113	94	94	74	97	88
1907.....	85	89	104	93	120	97	96	80	101	94
1908.....	85	94	94	91	94	92	100	78	97	91
1909.....	97	99	98	88	92	97	101	77	109	97
1910.....	103	100	99	84	93	101	102	80	116	99
1911.....	93	99	96	82	89	101	103	85	104	95
1912.....	101	108	98	89	99	100	101	91	101	101
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
1915.....	105	104	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
1917.....	189	176	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
1918.....	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	236	302	238	186	308	210	306	236	243
1921.....	120	143	183	190	131	196	168	238	158	153

Trend of Wholesale Prices of Important Commodities in 1921.

THE year 1921 was a period of falling prices for many important commodities. From the beginning to the middle of the year prices declined rapidly, reacting to some extent in late summer and autumn but subsiding again in the last three months. For practically all commodities, except cotton and its manufactures, which were influenced by the short crop, prices at the end of the year were considerably lower than at the beginning.

Among food commodities showing decided price decreases in the first half of the year were cattle, hogs, butter, eggs, milk, wheat, wheat flour, corn, oats, rye, rye flour, rice, and sugar. Cotton and woolen goods, hides, leather, shoes, coal, pig iron, steel, tin, and petroleum also declined in price, as did most building materials. Potatoes in the Chicago market decreased greatly in the first four months, but reached a high peak in August.

In the second half of 1921 prices of some articles rose sharply, as butter, eggs, milk, rice, cotton, cotton goods, hides, pig tin, lead, zinc, crude and refined petroleum, and lumber. Brick, lime, cement, plate glass, nails, structural steel, and linseed oil, on the contrary, decreased materially in price during the period stated.

In the following table the average and relative prices of a number of commodities of importance are shown for the months of 1921 in comparison with prices in 1913 and with July, 1917 to 1920.

Average money prices.

Article.	Unit.	1913	July—				1921													
			1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
FOODSTUFFS.																				
(a) Animal.																				
Cattle, good to choice steers.	100 lbs..	\$8.507	\$12.560	\$17.625	\$16.869	\$15.381	\$9.840	\$9.313	\$9.563	\$8.719	\$8.425	\$8.094	\$8.406	\$8.775	\$8.375	\$8.875	\$8.563	\$8.219		
Beef, fresh, good native steers.	Lb.....	.130	.164	.240	.208	.255	.174	.160	.163	.165	.165	.160	.149	.160	.160	.164	.173	.164		
Beef, salt, extra mess.	Bbl.....	18.923	30.500	34.875	34.300	18.125	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	13.750	13.000	13.000	13.000	13.000	13.000	13.000		
Hogs, heavy.	100 lbs..	8.365	15.460	17.720	22.225	14.856	9.305	9.156	9.463	8.225	8.195	8.125	9.725	9.690	7.950	7.945	6.838	6.744		
Bacon, short clear sides.	Lb.....	.127	.248	.276	.337	.207	.143	.144	.154	.139	.134	.138	.142	.149	.138	.105	.112	.114		
Hams, smoked, loose.	Lb.....	.166	.240	.303	.384	.377	.249	.260	.273	.276	.273	.282	.320	.325	.276	.237	.224	.215		
Lard, prime, contract.	Lb.....	.110	.201	.264	.351	.191	.136	.125	.122	.105	.097	.102	.121	.119	.115	.102	.098	.094		
Pork, salt, mess.	Bbl.....	22.471	42.250	48.500	58.900	36.250	29.750	31.500	30.100	28.063	25.350	24.250	24.500	25.350	25.625	25.188	25.125	24.656		
Sheep, ewes.	100 lbs..	4.687	10.975	8.125	6.594	3.450	3.688	4.031	4.116	4.134	4.125	2.688	2.906	3.075	3.156	2.915	2.750	3.781		
Mutton, dressed.	Lb.....	.103	.145	.206	.159	.170	.113	.094	.116	.134	.136	.093	.104	.090	.088	.093	.075	.111		
Butter, creamery, extra.	Lb.....	.310	.376	.432	.512	.553	.483	.476	.460	.450	.292	.319	.396	.404	.410	.446	.438	.439		
Eggs, fresh, firsts.	Doz.....	.226	.318	.374	.416	.423	.598	.352	.271	.238	.218	.239	.285	.302	.333	.438	.525	.508		
Milk.....	Qt.....	.035	.050	.054	.071	.070	.075	.062	.052	.052	.056	.049	.054	.069	.069	.079	.079	.079		
(b) Vegetable.																				
Wheat, No. 1, northern.	Bu.....	.874	2.582	2.170	2.680	2.831	1.788	1.671	1.614	1.406	1.492	1.499	1.438	1.395	1.483	1.319	1.254	1.259		
Wheat flour, standard patent.	Bbl.....	4.584	12.750	10.702	12.155	13.669	9.625	9.181	8.730	7.950	8.745	9.006	8.900	8.120	8.319	7.425	7.170	6.881		
Corn, No. 2 mixed.	Bu.....	.625	2.044	1.665	1.920	1.549	.682	.665	.649	.578	.616	.614	.614	.570	.539	.470	.482	.482		
Corn meal.	100 lbs..	1.601	4.880	4.825	4.488	3.590	1.350	1.425	1.375	1.200	1.250	1.488	1.350	1.100	1.063	.910	.925	.940		
Oats, standard, in store.	Bu.....	.376	.764	.765	.764	.935	.454	.431	.432	.378	.392	.377	.371	.360	.384	.347	.354	.364		
Rye, No. 2.	Bu.....	.636	2.226	1.705	1.555	2.232	1.648	1.488	1.447	1.339	1.467	1.284	1.223	1.066	1.060	.883	.804	.858		
Rye flour.	Bbl.....	3.123	11.620	10.440	8.050	11.650	9.756	8.794	8.150	7.531	7.760	7.300	7.094	6.545	6.963	5.550	5.265	5.413		
Barley, fair to good malting.	Bu.....	.625	1.391	1.125	1.208	1.214	.750	.689	.714	.636	.657	.639	.645	.629	.608	.554	.554	.548		
Rice, Honduras, head.	Lb.....	.051	.071	.094	.117	.125	.046	.048	.045	.040	.035	.039	.033	.044	.048	.053	.048	.049		
Potatoes, white.	Bu.....	.614	2.375	1.035	1.683	3.570	.780	.683	.732	.596	.841	.983	1.485	1.866	1.534	1.140	1.080	1.110		
Sugar, granulated.	Lb.....	.043	.075	.074	.088	.191	.076	.071	.078	.073	.063	.057	.055	.058	.056	.052	.052	.050		

¹ This table is published quarterly, in the February, May, August, and November issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

² Standard war flour.

³ Estimated price. No market quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY, 1917 TO 1920, AND BY MONTHS, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES IN 1913—Continued.
Average money prices—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	July—				1921												
		1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
TEXTILES AND LEATHER GOODS.																		
Cotton, upland, mid- dling.	Lb.....	.128	.261	.312	.351	.410	.167	.139	.118	.121	.129	.120	.124	.139	.204	.197	.182	.183
Cotton yarn, carded, 10/1.	Lb.....	.221	.450	.641	.591	.701	.288	.278	.245	.239	.249	.255	.241	.259	.345	.383	.306	.339
Print cloth, 27-inch.	Yd.....	.085	.073	.113	.116	.142	.058	.053	.045	.043	.043	.043	.043	.047	.058	.064	.060	.058
Sheeting, brown, Pep- perell.	Yd.....	.073	.140	(¹)	.219	(¹)	.121	.118	.113	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100	.127	.135	.135	.122
Bleached muslin, Lone- dale.	Yd.....	.081	.157	.245	.274	.383	.154	.159	.152	.152	.149	.137	.137	.137	.139	.162	.162	.154
Wool, 4 and 1 grades, scoured.	Lb.....	.471	1.200	1.437	1.226	.909	.546	.546	.527	.527	.509	.491	.491	.473	.473	.509	.509	.527
Worsted yarn, 2-32s.	Lb.....	.777	1.600	2.150	1.600	1.750	1.150	1.150	1.200	1.200	1.250	1.200	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.250
Clay worsted suitings, 16-ounce.	Yd.....	1.382	3.250	4.450	(¹)	5.425	3.363	2.858	2.575	2.565	2.565	2.565	2.565	2.565	2.565	2.565	2.565	2.565
Storm serge, all-wool, 10-inch.	Yd.....	.563	1.176	1.470	1.223	1.421	1.047	.885	.885	.885	.885	.885	.885	.885	.885	.824	.815	.815
Hides, packers' heavy native steers.	Lb.....	.184	.330	.324	.485	.294	.168	.136	.115	.101	.119	.140	.139	.141	.141	.148	.158	.165
Leather, chrome calf....	Sq. ft....	.270	.540	.640	1.100	.875	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525	.500	.500
Leather, sole, oak.....	Lb.....	.449	.815	.830	.950	.900	.600	.550	.575	.575	.550	.550	.550	.525	.525	.525	.525	.525
Shoes, men's, Goodyear well, vulcanite, blucher.	Pair.....	3.113	4.750	5.645	7.476	9.100	7.250	7.250	7.250	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	6.750	6.750	6.750	6.750
Shoes, women's, Good- year welt, kid, 9-inch lace.	Pair.....	2.175	3.500	5.000	7.250	7.750	7.000	7.000	6.871	6.000	5.884	5.600	5.600	5.600	5.352	5.250	5.250	5.250
MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTS.																		
Coal, anthracite, chest- nut.	2,240 lbs.	5.313	5.983	6.693	8.304	9.551	10.637	10.637	10.642	10.141	10.241	10.360	10.502	10.540	10.658	10.662	10.656	10.653
Coal, bituminous, run of mine.	2,000 lbs.	2.200	5.099	4.100	4.000	6.000	5.600	5.100	4.850	4.850	4.850	4.600	4.600	4.100	4.100	4.100	4.100	3.850
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment.	2,000 lbs.	2.538	15.000	6.000	4.172	17.250	5.063	4.500	4.350	3.500	3.250	2.938	2.813	2.800	3.188	3.275	2.970	2.750
Copper, electrolytic.....	Lb.....	.157	.318	.255	.215	.190	.129	.129	.122	.125	.128	.128	.125	.117	.120	.127	.130	.136
Copper wire, bare, No. 8	Lb.....	.167	.338	.285	.244	.230	.159	.157	.151	.148	.152	.155	.149	.141	.139	.149	.151	.155

shipment.	2,538	15,000	6,000	4,172	17,250	5,063	4,500	3,500	3,250	2,935	2,813	2,800	3,188	3,273	2,970	2,730
Copper, electrolytic	.157	.318	.255	.215	.190	.129	.128	.122	.125	.128	.125	.117	.120	.127	.130	.136
Copper wire, bare, No. 8	.167	.338	.285	.244	.220	.159	.157	.151	.148	.152	.149	.141	.139	.149	.151	.155
Steel billets	27,439	37,450	36,590	20,350	67,150	33,960	31,460	28,960	26,160	24,160	22,835	21,960	21,960	21,960	21,960	21,960
2,240 lbs.	103,000	103,000	47,500	38,000	62,500	42,500	40,000	37,000	34,000	32,000	30,250	28,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	20,000
1,000 lbs.	3,458	3,458	2,932	2,702	7,000	3,355	3,250	2,938	2,588	2,422	2,278	2,037	1,912	1,750	1,588	1,425
Pig tin	.044	.114	.080	.056	.086	.050	.047	.041	.043	.045	.044	.044	.046	.047	.047	.048
Pig lead	.058	.093	.087	.079	.082	.054	.052	.041	.043	.045	.044	.044	.046	.047	.047	.048
Spelter	.058	.093	.087	.079	.082	.054	.052	.041	.043	.045	.044	.044	.046	.047	.047	.048
Petroleum, crude, Penn-	2,450	3,100	4,000	4,000	6,100	5,775	4,188	3,000	3,188	2,625	2,520	2,250	2,313	3,125	3,900	4,653
sylvania.																
Petroleum, crude, Kan-	.934	1,700	2,250	2,250	3,500	3,400	1,938	1,750	1,750	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,125	2,250
sas-Oklahoma.																
Petroleum, refined, wa-	.123	.120	.171	.205	.260	.260	.275	.263	.254	.240	.220	.220	.232	.240	.240	.240
ter-white.																
Gasoline, motor	.168	.240	.241	.245	.300	.310	.290	.268	.260	.260	.235	.240	.240	.246	.263	.270
BUILDING MATERIALS.																
Brick, red, domestic,	6,200	.....	.....	.....	19,845	18,464	16,205	17,719	16,869	16,049	15,177	14,838	14,180	14,073	13,962	13,846
building.																
Cement, Portland, do-	1,011	1,650	1,700	1,650	1,800	1,931	1,718	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,503	1,500	1,500	1,500
mestic.																
Lime, common, lump	4,430	.....	.....	.....	11,087	11,156	10,889	10,789	10,684	10,549	9,915	9,985	8,891	8,841	8,807	8,763
Glass, plate, polished, 5	.318	.400	.460	.580	.820	.820	.820	.820	.820	.700	.700	.700	.700	.700	.500	.500
to 10 square feet.																
Glass, window, single, B.	2,221	3,420	5,700	6,200	6,555	6,555	6,555	6,555	6,555	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130
1,000	4,284	5,625	5,125	5,750	10,000	8,750	8,250	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	9,250	9,875	8,875	8,875
Lath, 14-inch slab.	18,500	19,500	19,500	28,500	29,500	15,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	11,500	11,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	11,500	11,500
Douglas fir, No. 1.	9,200	9,200	9,200	39,150	41,750	36,000	35,500	35,500	35,500	33,500	32,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	30,500	30,500
Hemlock.	24,227	28,000	34,500	61,500	67,500	40,750	37,500	36,000	35,500	33,500	32,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	30,500	30,500
Oak, white, plain.	769,591	769,000	775,500	70,000	75,000	61,000	67,500	61,000	57,500	53,500	55,250	52,500	52,500	58,500	62,500	63,000
Pine, yellow, flooring	323,036	33,420	34,030	61,630	65,320	36,890	33,000	31,920	30,710	31,780	32,390	32,520	35,700	42,570	47,410	43,570
Shingles, red cedar.	1,967	3,000	3,600	4,820	4,570	2,490	2,560	2,400	2,420	2,570	2,520	2,500	3,000	3,320	2,870	2,920
Nails, wire, 8-penny.	1,819	4,100	3,680	3,350	3,313	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,100	2,913	2,850	2,903	3,000	2,940	2,788
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch	23,371	65,525	61,750	50,920	76,300	63,300	63,300	63,300	63,300	61,300	52,300	45,300	47,300	47,300	47,300	47,300
Steel, structural.	.016	.062	.033	.027	.032	.028	.028	.026	.026	.026	.025	.022	.021	.020	.019	.019
Lead, carbonate of	.068	.128	.136	.130	.155	.132	.130	.130	.130	.130	.130	.123	.123	.123	.123	.123
(white).																
Linsed oil, raw.	.462	1,120	1,770	2,115	1,520	.782	.655	.658	.604	.700	.744	.743	.745	.680	.670	.674
Turpentine, spirits of.	.428	.420	.700	1,176	1,599	.724	.609	.584	.561	.717	.604	.633	.718	.755	.810	.814

No quotation.

† Prior to January, 1918, prices are for gun metal, button.

WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY, 1917 TO 1920, AND BY MONTHS, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES IN 1913—Continued.
Relative prices.

Article.	July—				1921											
	1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FOODSTUFFS.																
<i>(a) Animal.</i>																
Cattle, good to choice steers.....	147.6	207.2	198.3	180.8	115.7	109.5	112.4	102.5	96.0	95.1	98.8	103.2	98.4	104.3	100.7	96.6
Beef, fresh, good native steers.....	126.2	184.3	160.0	196.2	133.8	123.1	125.4	126.9	126.9	123.1	114.6	123.1	123.1	126.2	133.1	126.2
Beef, salt, extra mess.....	161.2	184.3	181.3	95.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	72.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7
Hogs, heavy.....	184.8	211.8	205.7	177.6	111.2	109.5	113.1	98.3	98.0	97.1	116.3	113.8	108.7	95.0	81.7	80.6
Bacon, short clear sides.....	196.3	217.3	205.4	163.0	112.6	113.4	121.3	109.4	105.5	108.7	111.8	117.3	108.7	82.7	88.2	89.8
Hams, smoked, loose.....	144.6	182.5	231.3	227.1	150.0	156.6	164.5	166.3	164.5	169.9	192.8	195.8	166.3	142.8	134.9	129.5
Lard, prime, contract.....	182.7	240.0	319.1	173.6	123.6	113.6	110.9	95.5	88.2	92.7	110.0	108.2	104.5	92.7	89.1	85.5
Pork, salt, mess.....	188.0	215.8	262.1	161.3	132.4	140.2	134.0	124.9	112.8	107.9	109.0	112.8	104.5	112.1	111.8	109.7
Sheep, ewes.....	183.5	234.2	173.4	140.7	73.6	78.7	86.0	94.0	88.0	57.4	62.0	63.6	67.3	62.2	58.7	80.7
Mutton, dressed.....	140.8	200.0	154.4	165.0	109.7	91.3	112.6	130.1	132.0	90.3	101.0	87.4	85.4	90.3	72.8	107.8
Butter, creamery, extra.....	121.3	139.4	165.2	178.4	155.8	153.5	148.4	145.2	94.2	102.9	124.5	130.3	132.3	143.9	141.3	141.6
Eggs, fresh, firsts.....	140.7	165.6	184.1	187.2	264.6	155.8	119.9	105.3	96.5	105.8	126.1	133.6	147.3	193.8	232.3	224.8
Milk.....	142.9	154.3	202.9	200.0	214.3	177.1	148.6	148.6	160.0	140.0	154.3	197.1	197.1	225.7	225.7	225.7
<i>(b) Vegetable.</i>																
Wheat, No. 1, northern.....	295.4	248.3	306.6	323.9	204.6	191.2	184.7	160.9	170.7	171.5	164.5	159.6	169.7	150.9	143.5	144.1
Wheat flour, standard patent.....	278.1	233.5	265.2	298.2	210.0	200.3	190.4	173.4	190.8	196.5	194.2	177.1	181.5	162.0	156.4	150.1
Corn, No. 2, mixed.....	327.0	266.4	307.2	247.8	109.1	106.4	103.8	92.5	98.6	98.2	98.2	91.2	86.2	75.2	77.1	58.7
Corn meal.....	304.8	301.4	280.3	224.5	84.3	89.0	85.9	75.0	78.1	92.9	84.3	68.7	66.4	56.8	57.8	58.7
Oats, standard, in store.....	203.2	203.5	203.2	248.7	120.7	114.6	114.9	100.5	104.3	100.3	98.7	95.7	102.1	92.3	94.1	96.8
Rye, No. 2.....	350.0	268.1	244.5	350.9	250.1	234.0	227.5	210.5	230.7	201.9	192.3	167.6	166.7	138.8	126.4	134.9
Rye flour.....	372.1	334.3	257.8	335.9	312.4	281.6	291.0	241.1	248.5	233.7	227.1	206.6	219.8	177.7	169.5	173.3
Barley, fair to good, malting.....	222.6	180.0	202.9	194.2	120.0	110.2	114.2	101.8	105.1	102.2	103.2	100.6	97.3	88.6	88.6	87.7
Rice, Honduras, head.....	139.2	184.3	229.4	245.1	90.2	94.1	88.2	78.4	68.6	76.5	64.7	86.3	94.1	103.9	94.1	96.1
Potatoes, white.....	396.8	168.6	274.1	581.4	127.0	111.2	119.2	97.1	137.0	160.1	241.9	303.9	249.8	185.7	175.9	180.8
Sugar, granulated.....	174.4	172.1	204.7	* 444.2	176.7	165.1	181.4	169.8	146.5	132.6	127.9	134.9	130.2	120.9	120.9	116.3
TEXTILES AND LEATHER GOODS.																
Cotton, upland, middling.....	203.9	243.8	274.2	320.3	130.5	108.6	92.2	94.5	100.8	93.8	96.9	108.6	159.4	153.9	142.2	143.0
Cotton yarn, carded, 10/1.....	203.6	289.6	267.4	317.2	130.3	125.8	110.9	108.1	112.7	115.4	109.1	117.2	156.1	173.3	165.6	153.4
Princeloth, 27-inch.....	208.6	322.9	331.4	405.7	151.4	128.6	122.9	122.9	122.9	122.9	122.9	134.3	165.7	182.9	171.4	165.7
Sheeting, brown, Pepperell.....	191.8	(*)	300.0	(*)	165.8	161.6	154.8	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0	174.0	184.9	184.9	167.1
Bleached muslin, Lonsdale.....	193.8	302.5	338.3	406.1	190.1	187.7	187.7	187.7	184.0	169.1	169.1	137.0	171.6	230.0	230.0	190.1
Wool, hand 1, 2-32s, scoured.....	254.8	303.1	262.2	193.0	115.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	111.9
Worsted yarn, 2-32s.....	203.9	276.7	203.9	223.2	148.0	148.0	154.4	154.4	169.9	154.4	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0	160.9

[illegible]

^a Prior to January, 1918, prices are for gun metal, button.
^b Price at New York; prices in subsequent months are at Chicago.
^c Price at New York; prices in subsequent months are at Cincinnati.

1 Standard war flour.
 2 Estimated prices. No market quotation.
 4 No quotation.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for December, 1921, the results of which are shown in the following tables. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and fuel and light in each city are furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents, and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York where five are obtained), on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 250 to 975 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the decreases in the total cost of living from June, 1920, and September, 1921, respectively, to December, 1921, in 32 cities and in the United States, as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—DECREASE IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING FROM JUNE, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921, TO DECEMBER, 1921.

City.	Per cent of decrease from—		City.	Per cent of decrease from—	
	June, 1920, to December, 1921.	September, 1921, to December, 1921.		June, 1920, to December, 1921.	September, 1921, to December, 1921.
Atlanta, Ga.....	19.1	1.7	New Orleans, La.....	13.5	0.9
Baltimore, Md.....	19.2	1.9	New York, N. Y.....	18.7	.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	18.1	2.8	Norfolk, Va.....	19.4	2.6
Boston, Mass.....	19.2	1.5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	18.4	1.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	20.2	.9	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	17.6	1.4
Chicago, Ill.....	19.7	1.7	Portland, Me.....	18.5	1.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	21.6	2.5	Portland, Oreg.....	21.0	1.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	18.6	1.9	Richmond, Va.....	17.7	1.0
Denver, Colo.....	17.2	1.3	St. Louis, Mo.....	20.4	2.9
Detroit, Mich.....	22.7	3.0	San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.....	16.5	.6
Houston, Tex.....	18.2	.8	Savannah, Ga.....	20.6	3.0
Indianapolis, Ind.....	20.6	2.7	Scranton, Pa.....	16.6	(¹)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	19.1	2.0	Seattle, Wash.....	18.5	2.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	18.9	1.1	Washington, D. C.....	19.0	1.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	12.5	.2			
Memphis, Tenn.....	15.8	1.5			
Minneapolis, Minn.....	15.8	.7			
Mobile, Ala.....	21.0	2.2	United States.....	19.5	1.7

¹ No change.

Table 2 shows the changes from December, 1914, to December, 1921, by specified periods in 19 cities.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June to December, 1920, however, there was an appreciable drop in the figures representing the combined expenditures. While rents and fuel and light continued to advance considerably and miscellaneous items to a less extent, the large decrease in food and clothing and the somewhat smaller decrease in furniture and house furnishings had the effect of reducing the totals for December by from 2.5 to 10 per cent in the several cities below the price for June. The figures for the period from December, 1920, to May, 1921, show a larger decrease than the previous six-month period, ranging from 7.2 to 11.9 per cent. The small decrease in furniture and furnishings and the increase in fuel and light shown in the period from June to December, 1920, were changed to decided decreases in the period from December, 1920, to May, 1921, while the rapid decrease in food and clothing shown in the former period continued. However, housing made an appreciable advance while miscellaneous items increased only slightly.

In the period from May to September, 1921, the downward movement was not so rapid as during the two previous periods, the decreases ranging from 0.1 to 3.8 per cent, while one city showed no change for combined expenditures.

This was due mainly to the increase in food, all the cities showing an advance in this item. On the other hand, each city showed substantial decreases in both clothing and furniture and furnishings. Twenty-two of the cities showed a slight decrease in miscellaneous, while in 18 fuel and light showed a similar tendency. Housing has continued to increase from period to period, even since June, 1920. However, this report shows that in eight of the cities there was a decrease in rents and three cities showed no change in this item.

The decrease from September to December, 1921 was also slight, ranging from 3 per cent to nothing, the average for the United States being 1.7 per cent. The cost of food decreased in all cities except four; of clothing and furniture in all cities. Housing continued to increase slightly in nearly all the cities.

There were greater fluctuations in fuel and light than in any other group of items, the changes ranging from an increase of 23.2 per cent to a decrease of 5.9 per cent. These differences are accounted for by local conditions. In some cities coal constitutes the principal item of fuel, in others, wood, and in others natural gas; and the price of one of these items may decrease at the same time that the price of another increases.

There were slight decreases in miscellaneous items in nearly all the cities.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921.

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—										
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.
Food.....	14.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9
Clothing.....	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6
Housing.....	1.2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7
Fuel and light.....	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6
Total.....	1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2

Boston, Mass.

Food.....	10.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4
Clothing.....	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3
Housing.....	1.1	.1	1.1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8
Fuel and light.....	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9
Miscellaneous.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0
Total.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food.....	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8
Clothing.....	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5
Housing.....	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7
Fuel and light.....	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0
Total.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8

Chicago, Ill.

Food.....	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3
Clothing.....	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3
Housing.....	1.1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9
Fuel and light.....	1.9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5
Total.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3

Cleveland, Ohio.

Food.....	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9
Clothing.....	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8
Housing.....	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2
Fuel and light.....	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	112.3	129.1	121.3	86.8	67.9	60.5
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2
Total.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	95.1	116.8	104.0	84.7	79.9	76.4

Detroit, Mich.

Food.....	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3
Clothing.....	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5
Housing.....	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1
Fuel and light.....	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7
Total.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4

1 Decrease.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING.

59

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Continued.

Houston, Tex.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—										
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.
Food.....	¹ 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1
Clothing.....	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9
Housing.....	¹ 2.3	¹ 7.3	¹ 7.7	¹ 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8
Fuel and light.....	1.9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.1	29.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0
Total.....	1.3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6

Jacksonville, Fla.

Food.....	¹ 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6
Clothing.....	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	139.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9
Housing.....	¹ 6.9	¹ 18.2	¹ 18.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3
Fuel and light.....	(²)	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3
Total.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food.....	¹ 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4
Clothing.....	¹ 2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3
Housing.....	¹ 2.7	¹ 2.5	1.6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1
Fuel and light.....	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6
Total.....	¹ 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4

Mobile, Ala.

Food.....	¹ 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4
Clothing.....	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7
Housing.....	¹ 1.9	¹ 4.3	¹ 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9
Fuel and light.....	(²)	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 1.4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3
Total.....	¹ 1.4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6

New York, N. Y.

Food.....	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8
Clothing.....	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8
Housing.....	¹ 1.1	¹ 1.1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	45.7
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1.1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0
Miscellaneous.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9
Total.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	78.1

Norfolk, Va.

Food.....	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4
Clothing.....	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2
Housing.....	.1	¹ 1.7	¹ 1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4
Fuel and light.....	(²)	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1
Miscellaneous.....	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3
Total.....	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—									
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.

Clothing.....	1.8	24.1	56.6	123.6	146.3	193.9	212.1	171.8	135.2	101.8
Housing.....	1.4	13.0	14.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6
Fuel and light.....	1.3	11.7	21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0
Total.....	1.2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3

Seattle, Wash.

Food.....	12.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9
Clothing.....	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5
Housing.....	12.4	15.4	1.6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3
Fuel and light.....	1.2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5
Total.....	1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Concluded.

Washington, D. C.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—									
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.

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Food and light.....	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0
Miscellaneous.....	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5
Total.....	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Food.....	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	17.4	12.2	18.3
Clothing.....	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9
Housing.....	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5
Heat and light.....	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3
Miscellaneous.....	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	52.4	52.3	48.2	47.3
Total.....	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3

Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—										
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.
Food.....	0.3	18.0	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.0
Clothing.....	3.6	15.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	194.0
Housing.....	1.3	7.7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.0
Fuel and light.....	1.8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	110.0
Total.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.0

Portland, Me.

Food.....	2.0	18.0	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.0
Clothing.....	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.0
Housing.....	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	24.0
Fuel and light.....	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.2	20.9	48.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	122.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	90.0
Total.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	68.0

Portland, Oreg.

Food.....	3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.0
Clothing.....	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	66.0
Housing.....	10.9	19.6	22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.0
Fuel and light.....	1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	58.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	120.0
Miscellaneous.....	3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0
Total.....	3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.0

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Food.....	4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.0
Clothing.....	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	100.0
Housing.....	1.7	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	22.0
Fuel and light.....	1.1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	60.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	110.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	80.0
Total.....	1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	60.0

Savannah, Ga.

Food.....	0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	30.0
Clothing.....	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	80.0
Housing.....	1.4	3.0	4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.0
Fuel and light.....	1.3	1.7	21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	60.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	1.8	12.8	50.7	123.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	200.6	175.9	150.2	130.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	80.0
Total.....	1.2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	60.0

Seattle, Wash.

Food.....	2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.0
Clothing.....	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	80.0
Housing.....	2.4	5.4	1.6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	60.0
Fuel and light.....	1.2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	60.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	140.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	100.0
Total.....	1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	70.0

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Concluded.

Washington, D. C.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—									
	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.
Food.....	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	(3) 84.6	(4) 93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1
Clothing.....	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8
Housing.....	1.5	3.7	3.4	1.5	1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1
Fuel and light.....	(2)	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1
Miscellaneous.....	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5
Total.....	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2

¹ Decrease.² No change.³ Figures in this column are for April 1919.⁴ Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to December, 1921, in 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period, and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1921.

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—							
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.
Food.....	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	18.9	15.8	17.2
Clothing.....	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3
Housing.....	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4
Fuel and light.....	17.0	17.9	39.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7
Total.....	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7

Birmingham, Ala.

Food.....	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	19.1	16.2	18.5
Clothing.....	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	1.4
Housing.....	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	70.5	70.9
Fuel and light.....	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0
Miscellaneous.....	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5
Total.....	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Food.....	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	17.4	12.2	18.3
Clothing.....	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9
Housing.....	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5
Fuel and light.....	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3
Miscellaneous.....	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3
Total.....	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3

Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Continued.

Denver, Colo.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—							
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec. 1921.
Food.....	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	¹ 13.1	¹ 7.8	¹ 1.0
Clothing.....	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.0
Housing.....	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.0
Fuel and light.....	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	30.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.0
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.0
Total.....	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.0

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food.....	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	¹ 10.1	¹ 2.1	¹ 1.0
Clothing.....	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.0
Housing.....	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	44.0
Fuel and light.....	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	43.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	23.0
Miscellaneous.....	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.0
Total.....	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	18.0

Kansas City, Mo.

Food.....	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	¹ 8.3	¹ 4.3	¹ 1.0
Clothing.....	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	23.0
Housing.....	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	66.0
Fuel and light.....	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	43.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	27.0
Miscellaneous.....	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.3	33.0
Total.....	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.0

Memphis, Tenn.

Food.....	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	¹ 14.2	¹ 9.2	¹ 11.0
Clothing.....	27.7	38.3	60.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	18.0
Housing.....	(²)	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	77.0
Fuel and light.....	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	66.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	19.0
Miscellaneous.....	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.0
Total.....	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	24.0

Minneapolis, Minn.

Food.....	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	¹ 7.9	¹ 3.5	¹ 1.0
Clothing.....	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	18.0
Housing.....	¹ 1.1	¹ 2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	44.0
Fuel and light.....	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	30.0
Miscellaneous.....	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.0
Total.....	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	21.0

New Orleans, La.

Food.....	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	¹ 10.7	¹ 6.4	¹ 1.0
Clothing.....	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	29.0
Housing.....	(²)	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	49.0
Fuel and light.....	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	36.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	30.0
Miscellaneous.....	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	61.0
Total.....	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	23.0

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1921—Concluded.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—							
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.
Food.....	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	¹ 8.8	¹ 3.0	¹ 5.6
Clothing.....	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6
Housing.....	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3
Fuel and light.....	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6
Miscellaneous.....	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0
Total.....	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8

Richmond, Va.

Food.....	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	¹ 7.4	¹ 1.0	¹ 2.9
Clothing.....	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2
Housing.....	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1
Fuel and light.....	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0
Miscellaneous.....	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4
Total.....	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3

St. Louis, Mo.

Food.....	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	¹ 10.1	¹ 4.5	¹ 11.6
Clothing.....	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2
Housing.....	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8
Fuel and light.....	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4
Furniture and furnishings.....	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2
Miscellaneous.....	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6
Total.....	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5

Scranton, Pa.

Food.....	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	¹ 4.0	2.8	4.1
Clothing.....	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1
Housing.....	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6
Fuel and light.....	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7
Miscellaneous.....	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4
Total.....	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3

¹ Decrease.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to December, 1921. These figures are a summarization of the figures in the 32 cities which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1921.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—										
	Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.
Food.....	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1
Clothing.....	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	103.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1
Housing.....	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0
Fuel and light.....	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8
Total.....	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3

¹ No change.

Cost of Living in Belgium.^a

A COMPARISON of prices of 22 articles of food in September, 1921, in Brussels, Paris, and Amsterdam shows that while the actual cost of living at that time was highest in Paris the greatest proportional increase since 1914 had taken place in Brussels. The prices prevailing in April, 1914, are taken as the basis for comparison for Brussels, and those prevailing in July, 1914, for Paris and Amsterdam. As far as possible prices have been secured for the same kind and quality of articles in the three cities and while the comparison is not strictly accurate it is approximately so. The weekly cost of food of an adult worker in Brussels in 1914 was 3.36 francs (64.8 cents, par), in Amsterdam 3.73 francs (72 cents, par), and in Paris 5.154 francs (99.4 cents, par), while in September, 1920, this had increased to 17.52 francs (\$3.38, par), 9.89 francs (\$1.91, par), and 19.33 francs (\$3.73, par), respectively. The following table shows the prices and index numbers of 22 articles of food in September, 1920, and March and September, 1921, based on the average weekly consumption of a Belgian worker in 1910.

PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN BRUSSELS, AMSTERDAM, AND PARIS IN SEPTEMBER, 1920, MARCH, 1921, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.

[Brussels, April, 1914=100; Amsterdam and Paris, July, 1914=100; franc at par=19.3 cents.]

City.	Weekly cost of food of adult workers.				Index numbers.		
	1914	September, 1920.	March, 1921	September, 1921.	September, 1920.	March, 1921.	September, 1921.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>			
Amsterdam.....	3.73	9.89	8.70	8.54	265	233	229
Brussels.....	3.36	17.52	15.55	14.79	521	463	440
Paris.....	5.15	19.33	16.41	16.97	375	318	329

^a Belgium. Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et du Ravitaillement. Revue du Travail. November, 1921. Pp. 1259-1264, 213-221.

The reduction in prices during the year from September, 1920, to September, 1921, amounted to 12.27 per cent in Paris, 13.58 per cent in Amsterdam, and 15.55 per cent in Brussels.

Another study, by the labor office, of retail prices of 56 articles of food shows an index of 391 on October 15, 1921, over April 15, 1914, as against 386 of the previous month. The index numbers of the 56 articles divided into three groups—articles of prime necessity, less necessary articles, and clothing, shoes, heat, and light—are shown in the following table for communes of different size:

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF 56 ARTICLES ON OCTOBER 15, 1921, IN COMMUNES OF SPECIFIED SIZE IN BELGIUM.

[April, 1914=100.]

Communes with population of—	Index numbers of—		
	Articles of prime necessity.	Less necessary articles.	Clothing, shoes, heat, and light.
Under 10,000.....	395	380	394
10,000 to 25,000.....	388	363	395
25,000 to 50,000.....	400	361	399
50,000 to 100,000.....	398	353	408
100,000 and over.....	400	359	401

In comparison with the previous month it was found that 20 articles had increased in price, 8 were reduced, and 28 remained unchanged. Among those articles which had increased in price were coffee, rice, eggs, butter, and lard, while potatoes and margarine were the most important articles which showed a price reduction.

Cost of Living in Finland.

A CONSULAR report of recent date gives the cost-of-living statistics published each month by the Sociological Board of Finland, which show the steady increase in the cost of living in that country. The index numbers of budget items in September and October, 1921, as compared with July, 1914, prices are shown in the following table:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING AND ARTICLES OF FOOD IN FINLAND IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1921

[July, 1914=100.]

Article.	September.	October.	Article.	September.	October.
<i>Cost of living.</i>			<i>Articles of food.</i>		
Food.....	1,359.1	1,356.0	Dairy products (5 kinds).....	1,470.7	1,527.3
Clothing.....	1,090.7	1,106.0	Bread, flour, and cereals (9 kinds).....	1,795.8	1,782.8
Rent.....	595.3	602.3	Meat (9 kinds).....	1,078.9	1,057.7
Fuel.....	1,263.9	1,307.3	Fish (10 kinds).....	864.4	903.1
Tobacco.....	1,316.7	1,311.4	Other foodstuffs (4 kinds).....	990.3	957.2
Total cost of living.....	1,204.6	1,208.3			

Cost of Living and Retail Prices in Germany.

Cost-of-Living Statistics.^a

THE upward movement of the cost of living which had set in in June has steadily continued from month to month. According to the cost-of-living statistics of the German Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Reichsamt*) which are based upon the monthly requirements of a workman's family of five for foodstuffs, fuel, lighting, and rent for two rooms and kitchen, the cost-of-living index (average for 1913-14=100) rose to 1,062 in September and to 1,146 in October, 1921. As compared with January, 1921, the cost of living in October, 1921, was 21.4 per cent higher, and as compared with October, 1920, 35.9 per cent higher.

As in preceding months when the cost of living rose greatly, the increase during October is due in the main to the sudden fall in the value of the German mark. In October alone wholesale prices rose from 30 to 35 per cent. This would more than account for the above-mentioned increase in the cost of living.

The increase in the national cost of living index was due to increased expenditures for all necessities included in its computation. Rent increases were reported by only a few municipalities but the expenditures for fuel and lighting have generally and considerably increased owing to increases in the price of coal. The chief cause of the rise in the general index is, however, to be found in the greatly increased expenditures for food. About the middle of October rye bread cost 13 times, beef 15 times, potatoes and sugar 16 times, butter 25 times, and eggs 33 times as much as in prewar times.

The following figures indicate the rise in the cost-of-living index during the past 18 months:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY, BY MONTHS, APRIL, 1920, TO OCTOBER, 1921.

[Average 1913-14=100.]

Year and month.	Index numbers for—	
	Food, fuel, lighting, and rent.	Food only.
1920:		
April.....	848	1,123
July.....	856	1,156
October.....	843	1,129
1921:		
January.....	944	1,265
February.....	901	1,191
March.....	901	1,188
April.....	894	1,171
May.....	880	1,152
June.....	896	1,175
July.....	963	1,274
August.....	1,045	1,399
September.....	1,062	1,418
October.....	1,146	1,532

^a Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, Berlin, Nov. 15, 1921, p. 1136*; Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin, November, 1921, pp. 521ff; and reports of the American embassy and consulate in Berlin

The cost-of-living statistics of the Federal Statistical Office also reveal the fact that while in prewar times the cost of living in small cities of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants was on an average 20 per cent lower than in large cities this relation has been reversed now. The cost-of-living index for October, 1921, was 1,099 in Berlin, 1,090 in Hamburg, 1,086 in Munich, 1,117 in Leipzig, 1,135 in Dresden, 1,147 in Breslau, all cities with a population in excess of 500,000, while for cities with from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants the index, with very few exceptions, varies generally between 1,200 and 1,350, and for some is even as high as 1,500 and over.

The Federal Statistical Office is of the opinion that the next few months will bring a further rise in the cost of living, for since October the German mark has continued to depreciate and wholesale prices have experienced further large increases. In addition it is expected that new indirect taxes and prospective housing measures will drive the cost of living to new heights.

According to Dr. R. Kuczynski, a well-known German statistician, the weekly minimum of existence (comprising expenditures for food, rent, heat, lighting, and clothing) in Greater Berlin increased in November, 1921, as compared with 1913, as follows: For a single man, from 16.75 marks to 244 marks, i. e., 14 times; for a childless couple, from 22.30 marks to 378 marks, or 17 times; for a couple with two children, from 28.80 marks to 509 marks, or 17.7 times. Measured by the minimum cost of existence in Greater Berlin, the mark has now a purchasing value of about 6 pfennigs (1.4 cents, par).

Retail Prices, October, 1921.^b

THE general increase in the price of all important foodstuffs continued during October. Farinaceous foods, legumes, potatoes, meat, fats, fish, eggs, and milk have undergone price increases which exceed by far the increases that took place during September. Bread and flour, which in the main are still under Government control, are the only foodstuffs that have remained stationary in price. In the following table are shown the current retail prices of some important articles of food in 10 large cities on October 19, 1921:

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN 10 LARGE GERMAN CITIES, OCT. 19, 1921.

[1 kilogram=2.204 pounds, 1 liter=1.057 quarts, 1 mark at par=23.8 cents.]

	Unit.	Berlin.	Ham- burg.	Mu- nich.	Dres- den.	Bres- lau.	Frank- fort on the Main.	Stutt- gart.	Ko- nigs- berg (Prus- sia).	Mann- heim.	Aix-la- Chap- pelle.
Rye bread:											
Official price.....	Kilo.	Marks. 3.74	Marks. 3.70	Marks. 3.80	Marks. 3.65	Marks. 3.60	Marks. 3.83	Marks. 3.50	Marks. 3.50	Marks. 3.60	Marks. 3.60
Price in free trade...	do.	4.67	5.40	5.20	4.00	5.00	5.50	.....	6.00	5.00	6.00
Rye flour:											
Official price.....	do.	.....	.....	4.40	4.50	4.20	.....	4.20	4.00	4.40	.....
Price in free trade...	do.	6.50	6.00	.....	6.20	5.60	.....	.....	6.00	8.00	.....
Roll'd oats.....	do.	7.80	7.20	6.50	8.40	7.80	8.30	6.50	8.60	8.00	9.00
Oat flakes.....	do.	8.60	8.00	7.90	9.00	8.00	8.40	8.50	8.00	8.00	9.25
Oat meal.....	do.	.....	10.60	10.60	8.40	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....
Barley.....	do.	10.00	9.60	10.00	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.80	10.00	8.00	10.00
Peas.....	do.	8.00	7.20	7.00	8.00	7.60	7.40	8.00	7.60	7.60	9.00
Beans.....	do.	7.00	7.20	8.00	5.00	6.40	7.00	6.50	6.00	6.50	8.25

^b Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin, November, 1921, p. 526.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN 10 LARGE GERMAN CITIES, OCT. 19, 1921—Con.

	Unit.	Berlin.	Hamburg.	Munich.	Dresden.	Breslau.	Frankfort on the Main.	Stuttgart.	Königsberg (Prussia).	Mannheim.	Ax-la-Chapelle.
Potatoes.....	Kilo.	Marks. 1.60	Marks. 1.80	Marks. 1.60	Marks. 1.60	Marks. 1.70	Marks. 1.80	Marks. 1.70	Marks. 1.30	Marks. 1.80	Marks. 2.40
Carrots.....	do.	1.90	2.20	1.30	2.00	2.40	2.40	1.60	.80	2.40	3.70
Spinach.....	do.	2.40	2.60	1.60	1.00	7.00	2.80	1.10	.....	2.00	.....
Beef, pot roast.....	do.	28.00	27.00	26.00	28.00	26.40	24.50	23.00	24.00	28.00	30.00
Pork, fresh.....	do.	38.00	38.00	34.00	40.00	40.00	39.30	34.00	36.00	40.00	48.00
Bacon, domestic, smoked.....	do.	52.00	52.00	56.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	55.00	48.00	52.00	50.00
Butter, domestic, medium quality.....	do.	64.00	72.00	52.00	72.00	64.00	72.00	50.00	60.00	68.00	75.00
Margarine, medium quality.....	do.	32.00	36.00	32.00	36.00	34.00	35.30	34.00	32.00	33.00	32.00
Lard, imported.....	do.	38.00	41.00	36.00	42.00	42.00	40.00	40.00	44.00	37.00	36.00
Haddock, fresh.....	do.	8.50	8.40	8.90	9.00	9.60	6.20	9.75	8.00	.....	8.50
Sugar:											
Official price.....	do.	8.00	7.72	8.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	7.88	8.00	8.00
Price in free trade.....	do.	16.00	16.00	.....	9.00	8.40	10.40	.....	.....	14.00	13.00
Eggs.....	Each	2.60	3.00	2.00	2.90	2.50	3.00	2.45	2.50	3.00	3.20
Milk:											
Rationed to children.....	Liter	3.40	.....	.....	3.50	3.20	4.20	2.85	2.90	3.60	4.20
Price in free trade.....	do.	4.40	3.60	3.25	3.50	3.20	.....	.....	2.90	4.50	.....

Price of Necessaries in Osaka, Japan, in September, 1921.

A REPORT issued by the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan and published in Commercial Osaka, November, 1921 (pp. 7, 8), gives the prices in September, 1921, of various foodstuffs and other articles of common use. The general decline from the high prices of the preceding year continued in September, the index number being 295, or one point lower than in the preceding month and 38 points, or 12.9 per cent, lower than in September, 1920. The prices of 38 representative commodities covered by the investigations of the Bank of Japan increased in 19 instances while 8 declined, leaving 11 unchanged. During September, charcoal, cotton, silk fabrics, manure, and knitting goods increased in price considerably while the prices of sugar, paper, lumber, matting, and kerosene declined. The following table shows the prices and index numbers of various commodities in September, 1921:

PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF FOODSTUFFS AND VARIOUS COMMODITIES
IN OSAKA IN SEPTEMBER, 1921.

[October, 1900=100; 1 yen at par=49.9 cents.]

Commodity.	Quantity. ¹	Average price.	Index number.	Commodity.	Quantity. ¹	Average price.	Index number.
		Yen.				Yen.	
Red beans.....	1 koku...	24.16	² 291	Cotton:			
Rice, uncleaned.....	do.....	33.40	293	White Kanebo brand	10 kwan.	27.00	257
Salt, best grade.....	100 kin..	4.74	³ 375	Waste.....	do.....	12.00	120
Beans:				Hemp:			
Japanese.....	100.....	7.70	355	Shinshu.....	36 kwan.	320.00	³ 315
Chinese.....	do.....	3.00	197	Yashu.....	30 kwan.	200.00	³ 214
Soy:				Chinese.....	100 kin..	33.00	³ 199
Tatsuno brand.....	1 keg.....	17.93	256	Matting:			
Shimoosa brand.....	do.....	8.30	228	Upper grade.....	10 sq. ft..	19.79	² 363
Soya beans.....	1 koku.....	15.37	² 207	Middle grade.....	do.....	15.80	² 368
Sugar:				Foreign paper:			
Granulated.....	100 kin..	19.55	305	Imitation.....	1 lb.....	.26	² 229
Brown.....	do.....	15.00	347	Newspaper.....	1 ream.....	6.85	² 235
Green tea:				Books and magazines	1 lb.....	.27	² 272
Gyokuro.....	1 kwan..	45.00	³ 366	Iron, imported.....	100 kwan	46.97	³ 126
Sencha.....	100 kin..	142.00	³ 247	Copper, electrified.....	do.....	38.00	³ 103
White cotton cloth:				Coal:			
Shenshu, improved.....	1 tan.....	.98	³ 250	Lump.....	do.....	150.00	325
Shenshu, fine.....	do.....	.84	³ 303	Small.....	do.....	122.00	281
Shenshu, ordinary.....	do.....	.50	³ 271	Dust.....	do.....	95.00	207
Shenshu, ordinary.....	do.....	.50	1025	Lumber:			
Woolen cloth, black.....	1 yd.....	6.35	1025	Cryptomeria.....	12 sq. ft..	45.00	² 535
Knitting goods:				Toga.....	do.....	23.00	² 448
Improved.....	1 doz.....	16.00	358	Kerosene:			
White.....	do.....	11.00	335	Metasu brand.....	1 case.....	9.00	² 285
Cotton yarn:				Shirohitoa.....	do.....	8.00	³ 300
10s.....	1 bale.....	269.50	288				
20s.....	do.....	278.00	278				
42s.....	do.....	617.30	372				

1 1 koku=5.11902 bushels; 1 kin=1.32237 pounds; 1 keg=4.3 gallons; 1 kwan=8.2673 pounds; 1 tan=8.25 kwan.

² Showing a decrease since August.³ No change since August.

Cost of Living in Portugal, July, 1914, to May, 1921.

AN OFFICIAL publication ^a of the Portuguese Department of Labor contains the following table of index numbers showing the increase in cost of living since July, 1914. These index numbers, it is stated, are based on the retail prices of 25 articles of prime necessity, including articles of food, lighting, and heat.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS, JULY, 1914, TO MAY, 1921.

[July, 1914=100.]

Month and year.	Lisbon.	Oporto.	Entire country, excluding islands.
July, 1914.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
July, 1915.....	111.5	111.5	111.5
July, 1916.....	137.1	137.5	137.1
July, 1917.....	172.1	214.8	162.3
July, 1918.....	234.2	377.6	292.7
July, 1919.....	313.6	399.4	316.8
1920.			
January.....	352.7	474.5	385.9
April.....	404.3	645.9	438.8
July.....	475.2	830.0	551.6
October.....	787.2	999.2	780.7
1921.			
January.....	940.0	1,217.1	957.0
March.....	914.6	1,258.0	950.3
May.....	884.7	1,200.1	951.7

^a Instituto de Seguros Sociais Obrigatórios e de Previdência Geral. Boletim de Previdência Social, No. 10, Lisbon, 1921.

Retail Prices in Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen.

SOCCIALA Meddelanden, No. 12, 1921, a publication issued by the Swedish Labor Office (*Socialstyrelsen*) contains a table giving retail prices of various commodities in Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen for July, 1914, and for January, April, and July, 1921.

The report states that in some instances articles are not entirely comparable, such as bread, beef, and pork, because the bread carried on the markets in the various cities differs more or less and there is a difference in the quality of the beef and pork listed for Copenhagen and the corresponding article for Norway and Sweden.

For articles having frequent price changes the Swedish figures are the average of prices gathered each week, and for those which change less frequently prices are taken the middle of each month. The Norwegian figures are gathered the fifteenth of each month and the Danish figures the first week of each month.

From the July, 1921, price level it is noticed in the first section of the table that prices of most of the articles listed are lower in Stockholm than in the other two capitals, but Christiania had a lower price for bread than Stockholm, and Copenhagen had lower prices for margarine, bread, veal, fresh pork, and sugar. All articles, with the exception of oaten grits, wheat bread, and coffee, were higher in Christiania than in Copenhagen.

The increase measured by the number of commodities which increased the most in price has been greatest in Christiania, next highest in Copenhagen, and least in Stockholm. This method of comparing price increases in different districts is not entirely satisfactory because it does not take into consideration the importance of the product in the household.

The report also states that weighted index figures are not published for Copenhagen, but that the weighted index figure for Stockholm for July for necessities, including fuel and light, was 235, and for Christiania was 302, and it may be concluded that price increases in the three capitals in general followed the price increases of their respective countries.

Commodity	Stockholm	Christiania	Copenhagen
Bread	1.00	1.00	1.00
Butter	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eggs	1.00	1.00	1.00
Potatoes	1.00	1.00	1.00
Peas	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wheat	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rye	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oats	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beef	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pork	1.00	1.00	1.00
Veal	1.00	1.00	1.00
Margarine	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coffee	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kerosene	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coal	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coke	1.00	1.00	1.00

RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN STOCKHOLM, CHRISTIANIA, AND COPENHAGEN, JULY, 1914, AND JANUARY, APRIL, AND JULY, 1921.

[1 öre at par=0.268 cent; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts liquid, or 0.9 quart dry measure; 1 hectoliter=2.8 bushels.]

Average money prices.

Article.	Stockholm.				Christiania.				Copenhagen.			
	July, 1914.	1921			July, 1914.	1921			July, 1914.	1921		
		Jan.	Apr.	July.		Jan.	Apr.	July.		Jan.	Apr.	July.
Milk, unskimmed.....liter..	Öre. 17	Öre. 48	Öre. 43	Öre. 40	Öre. 19	Öre. 58	Öre. 55	Öre. 52	Öre. 19	Öre. 59	Öre. 52	Öre. 48
Butter, dairy.....kilogram..	246	570	546	474	256	670	772	716	235	669	615	495
Margarine, vegetable.....do..	139	362	323	280	180	370	330	290	125	318	248	214
Eggs, fresh.....score.....	150	770	340	381	180	1,008	544	640	150	1,054	432	475
Potatoes.....5 liters.....	35	79	78	58	52	99	72	85	25	91	70	70
Peas, yellow.....kilogram..	26	62	56	56	40	158	131	114	40	119	105	104
Wheat flour.....do.....	32	92	75	81	32	130	101	101	26	95	95	95
Rye flour.....do.....	28	68	65	71	20	91	73	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oaten grits.....do.....	34	92	77	78	36	128	112	97	39	152	115	114
Rye bread, sweet loaf.....do..	40	127	119	117	24	87	75	75	24	62	62	72
Wheat bread, baked with milk.....do..	66	206	175	177	144	124	120	40	153	152	140	140
Beef, fresh, roast.....do.....	125	391	354	365	132	480	488	500	.....	518	481	455
Beef, fresh, soup meat.....do..	102	308	272	258	126	405	405	421	125	325	318	275
Veal, roast.....do.....	145	555	473	435	141	608	506	495	125	342	324	285
Pork, fresh.....do.....	149	446	388	397	145	552	502	522	149	404	374	334
Pork, salt.....do.....	150	449	387	407	160	590	533	554	.....	531	495	472
Coffee, Santos ¹⁰.....do.....	166	250	196	199	214	364	318	317	210	570	491	455
Sugar, loaf.....do.....	64	174	174	164	57	198	198	176	43	74	75	74
Kerosene, water white.....liter..	18	61	52	37	18	68	65	64	18	82	72	51
Coal.....hectoliter.....	239	1,167	775	625	180	1,015	805	910	170	1,242	642	812
Coke, gas works.....do.....	133	593	456	303	165	750	400	450	125	813	447	388

Relative prices.

Milk, unskimmed.....liter..	100	282	253	235	100	305	289	274	100	311	274	253
Butter, dairy.....kilogram..	100	232	222	193	100	262	302	280	100	285	262	211
Margarine, vegetable.....do..	100	260	232	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	254	198	171
Eggs, fresh.....score.....	100	513	227	254	100	560	302	356	100	703	288	317
Potatoes.....5 liters.....	100	226	223	166	100	190	138	163	100	364	280	280
Peas, yellow.....kilogram..	100	238	215	215	100	395	328	285	100	298	263	260
Wheat flour.....do.....	100	288	234	253	100	406	316	316	100	365	365	365
Rye flour.....do.....	100	243	232	254	100	455	365	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oaten grits.....do.....	100	271	226	229	100	356	311	269	100	390	295	292
Rye bread, sweet loaf.....do..	100	318	298	293	100	363	313	313	100	258	258	300
Wheat bread, baked with milk.....do..	100	312	265	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	383	380	350
Beef, fresh, roast.....do.....	100	313	283	292	100	364	370	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef, fresh, soup meat.....do..	100	302	267	253	100	321	321	334	100	260	254	220
Veal, roast.....do.....	100	383	326	300	100	431	359	351	100	274	259	228
Pork, fresh.....do.....	100	299	260	266	100	381	346	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, salt.....do.....	100	299	258	271	100	369	333	346	100	334	311	288
Coffee, Santos ¹⁰.....do.....	100	151	118	120	100	170	149	148	100	271	234	217
Sugar, loaf.....do.....	100	272	272	256	100	347	347	309	100	172	174	172
Kerosene, water white.....liter..	100	339	289	206	100	378	361	356	100	456	400	283
Coal.....hectoliter.....	100	488	324	262	100	564	447	506	100	731	378	478
Coke, gas works.....do.....	100	446	343	228	100	455	242	273	100	650	358	310

¹ American wheat flour.² American wheat flour, maximum price.³ Maximum price.⁴ Sifted rye flour bread.⁵ Sifted rye flour bread, maximum price.⁶ Forequarter.⁷ Shoulder and brisket.⁸ Shoulder.⁹ Brisket.¹⁰ In Stockholm unroasted; in Christiania and Copenhagen roasted coffee.¹¹ Average price of different kinds of coffee.

Cost of Living in Switzerland.

A RECENT consular report gives the index numbers showing the changes in the cost of living in Switzerland by years from 1912 to 1918 and at different periods from that time to October, 1921. These changes are shown in the following table:

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN SWITZERLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS FROM JUNE, 1912, TO OCTOBER, 1921.

[June 1, 1912=100.]

Date.	Food.	Clothing.	Lodging.	Other expenses.	Total cost.
June 1, 1912.....	100	100	100	100	100
June 1, 1913.....	96	100	100	100	98
June 1, 1914.....	94	100	98	100	97
June 1, 1915.....	113	120	90	110	110
June 1, 1916.....	133	140	95	120	125
June 1, 1917.....	170	170	100	140	150
June 1, 1918.....	219	200	115	180	185
Sept. 1, 1918.....	239	220	120	170	200
June 1, 1919.....	249	240	135	180	212
Jan. 1, 1920.....	237	240	150	180	210
Oct. 1, 1920.....	254	240	155	190	220
Jan. 1, 1921.....	236	195	160	190	208
Apr. 1, 1921.....	224	195	160	185	200
July 1, 1921.....	208	190	160	180	191
Oct. 1, 1921.....	194	190	160	180	184

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Rates of Wages in the Building Trades of New York City, 1903 to 1921.

THE following daily wage scales in the building trades in New York City were compiled by the Building Trades Employers' Association of the city of New York and published in the 1921 edition of the Handbook of that Association.

The table shows the date of each successive change since 1903. The date indicates when each rate became effective.

In a letter to the bureau the secretary of the Association states that all of the agreements covering the last rate shown for each trade were in effect up to December 31, 1921, when the agreements expired, but that the Association had notified the unions that the Association members would continue to pay the rates stated in the Handbook until January 31, 1922.

CHANGES IN WAGE SCALES IN BUILDING TRADES OF NEW YORK CITY, 1903 TO 1921.

Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.
<i>Asbestos workers and heat and frost insulators.</i>		<i>Bricklayers' laborers—Concluded.</i>		<i>Carpenters (Bronx)—Concluded.</i>	
June 1, 1903.....	\$4.00	Apr. 1, 1918.....	\$3.75	Sept. 1, 1916.....	\$4.50
Jan. 1, 1907.....	4.50	July 1, 1918.....	4.00		5.00
July 1, 1912.....	4.65	July 20, 1919.....	4.60	July 1, 1918.....	5.50
Jan. 1, 1913.....	4.75	Sept. 1, 1919.....	4.80	Mar. 19, 1919.....	5.50
Jan. 1, 1917.....	5.00	Oct. 17, 1919.....	5.50		6.00
May 15, 1918.....	5.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	6.00	July 1, 1919.....	5.75
Nov. 27, 1918.....	6.40	Apr. 23, 1920.....	7.00		6.25
Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00			July 21, 1919.....	6.50
May 1, 1920.....	9.00				6.50
		<i>Carpenters (Manhattan).</i>		Oct. 1, 1919.....	7.00
<i>Bluestone cutters, flagging, bridge, and curb setters.</i>		June 1, 1903.....	3.75	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
Jan. 1, 1903.....	4.40		4.50		8.00
Jan. 1, 1906.....	4.50	July 1, 1906.....	4.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Jan. 1, 1917.....	5.00	Jan. 1, 1907.....	4.00		9.00
May 1, 1918.....	5.50		4.50	<i>Carpenters (Brooklyn).</i>	
Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	July 1, 1916.....	5.25	June 1, 1903.....	4.30
May 1, 1920.....	9.00	Sept. 1, 1916.....	4.50	July 1, 1906.....	3.58
			5.50		4.30
<i>Bricklayers.</i>		Mar. 19, 1919.....	5.50	Aug. 15, 1906.....	3.78
May 1, 1903.....	5.20		6.00		4.50
Mar. 2, 1905.....	5.60	July 1, 1919.....	5.75	July 1, 1916.....	4.75
Jan. 1, 1914.....	6.00		6.25	Sept. 1, 1916.....	4.50
Jan. 1, 1918.....	6.50	July 21, 1919.....	6.50		5.00
June 15, 1918 ¹	7.00		6.50	July 1, 1918.....	5.50
Nov. 1, 1918 ²	7.00	Oct. 1, 1919.....	7.00	Mar. 19, 1919.....	5.50
Sept. 30, 1919.....	8.00		7.00		6.00
Oct. 8, 1919.....	8.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	July 1, 1919.....	5.75
Apr. 3, 1920.....	10.00		8.00		6.25
		May 1, 1920.....	9.00	July 21, 1919.....	6.50
			9.00		6.50
<i>Bricklayers' laborers.</i>		<i>Carpenters (Bronx).</i>		Oct. 1, 1919.....	7.00
June 1, 1903.....	2.80	June 1, 1903.....	4.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
Apr. 25, 1907.....	3.00	July 1, 1906.....	3.78		8.00
July 1, 1916.....	3.20		4.50	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Aug. 1, 1916.....	3.40	July 1, 1916.....	4.75		9.00

¹ On new work.

² On all work.

³ Shop work.

⁴ Outside work.

CHANGES IN WAGE SCALES IN BUILDING TRADES OF NEW YORK CITY, 1903
TO 1921—Continued.

Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.
<i>Carpenters (Queens).</i>		<i>Composition roofers, damp and water proof workers.</i>		<i>Housesmiths, finishers.</i>	
June 1, 1903.....	\$3.80	Apr. 21, 1903.....	\$2.75	Sept. 1, 1916.....	\$5.30
July 1, 1906.....	\$3.58	Jan. 1, 1906.....	3.00	Sept. 1, 1917.....	5.50
Aug. 15, 1916.....	\$3.78	Apr. 1, 1910.....	3.25	Aug. 15, 1918.....	6.40
Oct. 30, 1909.....	\$4.00	Jan. 1, 1914.....	3.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
July 1, 1916.....	\$4.50	Jan. 1, 1917.....	3.75	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Sept. 1, 1916.....	\$4.75	Jan. 1, 1918.....	4.25	<i>Housesmiths, structural.</i>	
July 1, 1918.....	\$4.50	Mar. 1, 1919.....	4.75	Jan. 1, 1900.....	3.80
Mar. 19, 1919.....	\$5.00	Sept. 28, 1919.....	5.50	Jan. 1, 1902.....	4.50
July 1, 1919.....	\$5.50	May 1, 1920.....	7.00	Feb. 1, 1910.....	4.80
July 21, 1919.....	\$6.00	<i>Electrical workers.</i>		July 1, 1910.....	5.00
Oct. 1, 1919.....	\$5.75	Jan. 14, 1903.....	4.00	Feb. 1, 1916.....	5.30
Jan. 1, 1920.....	\$6.25	Jan. 1, 1908.....	4.50	Jan. 1, 1917.....	5.50
May 1, 1920.....	\$6.50	Jan. 1, 1914.....	4.80	July 1, 1917.....	5.80
July 1, 1920.....	\$7.00	Oct. 1, 1916.....	5.00	Oct. 11, 1917.....	6.00
July 1, 1921.....	\$7.00	Apr. 1, 1917.....	5.20	Apr. 18, 1918.....	6.40
July 1, 1922.....	\$8.00	Sept. 1, 1918.....	6.00	Aug. 1, 1918.....	7.00
July 1, 1923.....	\$8.00	Nov. 26, 1919.....	7.00	Sept. 15, 1919.....	8.00
July 1, 1924.....	\$9.00	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	Feb. 11, 1920.....	8.80
July 1, 1925.....	\$9.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
<i>Carpenters (Richmond).</i>		<i>Elevator constructors.</i>		<i>Marble cutters, carvers, and setters.</i>	
June 1, 1903.....	\$3.80	Apr. 1, 1903.....	4.25	May 1, 1903.....	7.50
July 1, 1906.....	\$3.58	Apr. 25, 1904.....	4.50	Mar. 1, 1913.....	7.50
Aug. 15, 1906.....	\$3.90	Jan. 1, 1910.....	5.00	June 1, 1918.....	6.00
July 1, 1916.....	\$4.00	Jan. 1, 1913.....	5.28	July 1, 1919.....	6.50
Sept. 1, 1916.....	\$4.25	Jan. 1, 1917.....	5.52	Jan. 1, 1920.....	7.00
July 1, 1918.....	\$4.50	May 1, 1918.....	5.96	Apr. 1, 1920.....	7.80
Mar. 19, 1919.....	\$4.50	Oct. 28, 1918.....	6.80	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
July 1, 1919.....	\$5.00	Oct. 1, 1919.....	7.50	<i>Metallic lathers.</i>	
July 21, 1919.....	\$5.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	June 1, 1903.....	4.00
Oct. 1, 1919.....	\$5.75	May 1, 1920.....	9.00	May 1, 1905.....	4.50
Jan. 1, 1920.....	\$6.25	<i>Elevator constructors' helpers.</i>		July 1, 1910.....	4.80
May 1, 1920.....	\$6.50	Apr. 1, 1903.....	2.75	Jan. 1, 1911.....	5.00
July 1, 1920.....	\$7.00	Apr. 25, 1904.....	3.00	Jan. 1, 1915.....	5.30
July 1, 1921.....	\$7.00	Jan. 1, 1910.....	3.20	Jan. 1, 1916.....	5.50
July 1, 1922.....	\$8.00	Jan. 1, 1913.....	3.40	July 1, 1918.....	6.00
July 1, 1923.....	\$8.00	Jan. 1, 1917.....	3.52	July 1, 1919.....	6.50
July 1, 1924.....	\$9.00	May 1, 1918.....	3.98	Nov. 1, 1919.....	7.20
July 1, 1925.....	\$9.00	Oct. 28, 1918.....	4.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
<i>Cement masons.</i>		Oct. 1, 1919.....	5.50	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
May 1, 1903.....	4.40	Jan. 1, 1920.....	6.00	<i>Mosaic workers.</i>	
May 1, 1905.....	4.80	May 1, 1920.....	7.00	Apr. 1, 1902.....	3.75
June 1, 1906.....	5.00	<i>Engineers, united portable.</i>		Sept. 1, 1906.....	4.00
Oct. 1, 1916.....	5.30	June 1, 1903.....	5.00	Sept. 1, 1907.....	4.25
Jan. 1, 1917.....	5.60	June 1, 1906.....	5.50	June 1, 1913.....	4.50
May 19, 1919.....	6.00	Jan. 1, 1912.....	5.75	Dec. 1, 1916.....	4.75
Oct. 15, 1919.....	7.20	Jan. 1, 1913.....	6.00	Jan. 1, 1918.....	5.00
Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	July 1, 1917.....	6.50	Oct. 1, 1918.....	5.25
Apr. 30, 1920.....	9.00	June 16, 1919.....	7.00	Nov. 1, 1918.....	5.50
<i>Cement and concrete workers' laborers.</i>		Jan. 1, 1920.....	9.00	Oct. 1, 1919.....	5.75
Oct. 1, 1906.....	\$2.80	May 1, 1920.....	10.00	Jan. 1, 1920.....	6.00
Oct. 1, 1910.....	\$2.00	<i>House shorers and sheath pilers.</i>		May 1, 1920.....	8.00
June 1, 1916.....	\$3.00	June 1, 1903.....	2.75		
Aug. 24, 1917.....	\$2.24	Aug. 1, 1906.....	3.36		
Nov. 1, 1918.....	3.25	May 1, 1907.....	3.47		
Jan. 1, 1919.....	3.60	May 1, 1912.....	3.68		
Aug. 15, 1919.....	4.00	Jan. 1, 1917.....	4.00		
Oct. 24, 1919.....	4.50	May 1, 1918.....	4.50		
Jan. 9, 1920.....	5.20	Apr. 1, 1919.....	5.00		
Apr. 16, 1920.....	5.50	July 1, 1919.....	5.25		
May 1, 1920.....	6.00	Oct. 27, 1919.....	6.50		
		Jan. 1, 1920.....	7.50		
		May 1, 1920.....	9.00		

* Shopwork.
 * Outside work.
 * Class A.

* Class B.
 * Cutters and setters.
 * Carvers.

* First class.
 * Second class.

CHANGES IN WAGE SCALES IN BUILDING TRADES OF NEW YORK CITY, 1903
TO 1921—Concluded.

Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.	Occupation and date of change.	Rate per day.
	<i>Painters, decorators, and paperhangers.</i>		<i>Roofers and sheet-metal workers—Concluded.</i>		<i>Stone cutters—Concl'd.</i>	
\$5.30	June 1, 1903..... ¹¹ \$4.00		Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$5.00	Sept. 3, 1918.....	\$6.00
5.50		¹² 3.50	Jan. 1, 1918.....	5.60	May 1, 1919.....	6.75
6.40		¹³ 3.25	May 1, 1919.....	6.00	Sept. 1, 1919.....	7.00
8.00	June 1, 1906.....	¹⁴ 3.50	Oct. 1, 1919.....	7.00	Nov. 1, 1919.....	7.50
9.00	Jan. 1, 1907.....	¹¹ 4.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
		¹² 4.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00
	June 1, 1916.....	5.00				
	June 1, 1918.....	5.50			<i>Stone setters.</i>	
3.80	Apr. 1, 1919.....	6.00	<i>Slate and tile roofers.</i>		June 1, 1903.....	5.00
4.50	Aug. 11, 1919.....	7.00	Sept. 1, 1904.....	4.25	June 1, 1904.....	5.50
4.80	Oct. 17, 1919.....	8.00	Jan. 1, 1906.....	4.75	June 1, 1911.....	5.60
5.00	May 10, 1920.....	9.00	(14).....	5.00	Jan. 1, 1914.....	6.00
5.30			Jan. 1, 1913.....	5.25	Jan. 1, 1918.....	6.50
5.50	<i>Plasterers.</i>		Jan. 1, 1914.....	5.50	June 15, 1918.....	¹ 7.00
5.80	July 1, 1903.....	5.50	Jan. 1, 1918.....	6.25	Nov. 1, 1918.....	² 7.00
5.80	Apr. 1, 1916.....	6.00	July 1, 1918.....	6.40	Aug. 1, 1919.....	8.00
6.00	Sept. 1, 1918.....	6.50	Jan. 1, 1919.....	6.50	Oct. 8, 1919.....	8.50
6.40	May 16, 1919.....	7.20	Sept. 18, 1919.....	7.50	Apr. 3, 1920.....	10.00
7.00	Sept. 1, 1919.....	7.50	Oct. 15, 1919.....	8.00		
8.00	Oct. 3, 1919.....	8.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00	<i>Stone masons.</i>	
8.80	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.50			April, 1903.....	4.20
9.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.50	<i>Steam fitters.</i>		April, 1906.....	4.40
	May 1, 1921.....	10.00	Oct. 1, 1903.....	4.50	April, 1908.....	4.60
	<i>Plasterers' laborers.</i>		Aug. 1, 1906.....	5.00	April, 1913.....	4.80
7 5.00	July 1, 1903.....	3.25	Jan. 1, 1911.....	5.50	April, 1916.....	5.00
8 5.50	May 1, 1916.....	3.50	July 1, 1917.....	6.00	Apr. 1, 1918.....	6.00
7 5.50	June 1, 1917.....	3.75	Oct. 1, 1919.....	7.00	June 1, 1918.....	6.50
6 6.00	June 10, 1918.....	4.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00	September, 1919.....	7.00
7 6.00	May 9, 1919.....	5.00	May 1, 1920.....	9.00	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
6 6.50	Oct. 3, 1919.....	5.50			May 15, 1920.....	10.00
7 6.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	6.00	<i>Steam fitters' helpers.</i>			
6 7.25	Apr. 30, 1920.....	7.00	Oct. 1, 1903.....	2.65	<i>Tile layers.</i>	
7 7.00	May 1, 1921.....	7.50	Aug. 1, 1906.....	3.00	June 1, 1903.....	5.00
7 8.00			Apr. 1, 1917.....	3.20	Jan. 1, 1913.....	5.50
8 8.00	<i>Plumbers and gas fitters.</i>		July 1, 1917.....	3.40	Jan. 1, 1917.....	6.00
9 9.00	July 1, 1903.....	4.25	Sept. 1, 1918.....	4.00	Jan. 1, 1919.....	6.25
9 9.00	Feb. 1, 1904.....	4.50	Oct. 1, 1919.....	4.50	Feb. 1, 1919.....	6.50
9 10.00	Feb. 6, 1906.....	4.75	Jan. 1, 1920.....	6.00	Oct. 15, 1919.....	7.20
4 4.00	Oct. 1, 1906.....	5.00	May 1, 1920.....	7.00	Jan. 1, 1920.....	8.00
4 4.50	Feb. 27, 1910.....	5.50			May 1, 1920.....	9.00
4 4.80	July 1, 1917.....	6.00	<i>Stone cutters.</i>			
5 5.00	July 1, 1919.....	7.00	June 1, 1903.....	⁹ 5.00	<i>Tile layers' helpers.</i>	
5 5.30	Jan. 29, 1920.....	8.00	July 1, 1913.....	¹⁰ 4.50	June 1, 1903.....	3.00
5 5.50	May 1, 1920.....	9.00		¹¹ 4.00	Jan. 1, 1916.....	3.25
6 6.00	<i>Roofers and sheet-metal workers.</i>			⁹ 5.50	June 3, 1918.....	3.65
6 6.50	Nov. 23, 1903.....	4.00		¹⁰ 5.00	June 1, 1919.....	4.00
7 7.00	Jan. 1, 1905.....	4.50	Apr. 1, 1916.....	¹⁵ 4.50	Nov. 1, 1919.....	5.00
8 8.00	Aug 1, 1910.....	4.75		⁹ 5.50	Jan. 1, 1920.....	6.00
9 9.00				¹⁰ 5.00	May 1, 1920.....	7.00

¹ On new work.² On all work.³ First class.¹⁰ Second class.¹¹ Decorators.¹² Painters.¹³ Varnishers.¹⁴ Date not known.¹⁵ Third class.

Wage Conditions in American Agriculture.*

A JOINT Commission of Agricultural Inquiry was created during the summer of 1921 to investigate agricultural conditions in the United States. The inquiry covered (1) the condition of agriculture and the factors which caused it; (2) the adequacy and effectiveness of the credit machinery and resources of the country; (3) transportation; and (4) marketing and distribution. Part I of this report, dealing largely with the first of the major subjects to be covered, has recently been published as a House document, Report No. 408, Sixty-seventh Congress, first session.

In order to arrive at an understanding of the effect of the change in prices during 1920 and 1921 upon the farmers' condition, the commission undertook to measure the farmers' economic well-being by four standards, namely: (1) The purchasing power of the farmers' dollar; (2) the absolute prices of farm products as compared with the absolute prices of other groups of commodities; (3) the quantity production of agriculture as compared with the quantity production of other industries; and (4) the income or reward for capital invested and labor employed in the agricultural industry as compared with the income or reward for capital invested or labor employed in other industries.

Briefly, the commission found that as compared with a purchasing power of 100 cents in 1913 the farmers' dollar in 1920 was worth 89 cents and in May, 1921, 77 cents. It has been worth less during the past 12 months than in any preceding 12 months in 30 years.

During the war period the prices of farm products were higher than those of some groups of commodities and lower than those of others; but, on the whole, they kept pace with the prices of all other commodities combined. When prices began to go down the prices of agricultural products went faster and farther than the prices of other commodities, thus increasing the margin between the prices of what the farmer had to sell and those of the commodities he had to buy, a fact of distinct disadvantage to him. The profits which the farmer made during the war were only slightly more than those in 1913 and these were swept away by the remarkable fall in prices during 1920 and 1921.

As regards quantity of production, agriculture has lagged behind other industries. From 1899 to 1909 the quantity output of agricultural products in the United States increased 10 per cent, while the population increased 21.5 per cent. From 1909 to 1919, however, the quantity output of farms increased 10.5 per cent; the population 14.5 per cent. The slight increase in output is attributed to increased acreage rather than to increased output per acre.

In a discussion of the income and reward for capital invested and labor employed in agriculture, the report states that:

Agriculture has produced from 16 per cent to 23 per cent of the national income of the United States and normally about 17 per cent or 18 per cent, although approximately 30 per cent of the persons gainfully employed in the United States are engaged in agriculture. The average income received by a farmer for his labor, after deducting the return of 5 per cent on his property investment, is below the average earnings of

* United States Congress. Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. Report. The agricultural crisis and its causes. Part I. Washington, 1921. 240 pp.

employees in many other industries. The average reward per farmer for labor, risk, and management, after allowing 5 per cent return on the value of his investment, in 1909, was \$311. In 1918 it was \$1,278 and in 1920 it was \$465. Measured in terms of purchasing power, the farmer's reward in 1909 was \$326; in 1918 it was \$826; and in 1920, \$219. The average reward of employees in the mining industry in 1909 was \$590; in 1918 it was \$1,280. Measured in purchasing power, it was \$618 in 1909 and \$808 in 1918. The average yearly earnings of employees in railway transportation in 1909 was \$773 and in 1918, \$1,532. Measured in terms of purchasing power, the earnings of employees in rail transportation was \$682 in 1909 and \$882 in 1918. If a farmer in 1918 had been employed in the mining industry, he would have received a wage of \$1,280, or about what he received for labor, risk, and management on the farm. Had he worked as an employee of a railway or of a bank and obtained the average wages of an employee in either industry, he would have received more for his labor than he received for risk, management, and labor in 1918 on the farm.

While the income and reward for capital invested and labor employed in agriculture have been improving in recent years, as compared with other industries, they are still relatively lower and in 1920 were far below the rewards of other industries. Measured by the standard of purchasing power of his products, by the absolute prices of farm products as compared with the prices of other commodities, by the test of quantity output or the test of income and rewards for capital invested and labor employed, agriculture in 1920 and thus far in 1921 is relatively worse off than other industries.

In the table following a comparison is made of the average annual earnings of employees usually engaged in the leading industries of the United States, by years, from 1909 to 1918, the value of these earnings at the prices of 1913, and their relative purchasing power each year. It should be noted that the figures submitted are average earnings, not average wage rates, and owing to the ever present existence of unemployment are somewhat lower than the actual wages received by employees of average ability who worked full time throughout the year.

Industry	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1913 prices	1913 prices
Agriculture	\$311	\$326	\$340	\$354	\$368	\$382	\$396	\$410	\$424	\$438	1.00	1.00
Mining	\$590	\$618	\$646	\$674	\$702	\$730	\$758	\$786	\$814	\$842	1.84	1.84
Railway transportation	\$773	\$801	\$829	\$857	\$885	\$913	\$941	\$969	\$997	\$1,025	2.70	2.70
Manufacturing	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,100	\$1,150	\$1,200	\$1,250	\$1,300	\$1,350	\$1,400	\$1,450	3.12	3.12
Commerce	\$1,200	\$1,250	\$1,300	\$1,350	\$1,400	\$1,450	\$1,500	\$1,550	\$1,600	\$1,650	3.75	3.75
Finance	\$1,500	\$1,550	\$1,600	\$1,650	\$1,700	\$1,750	\$1,800	\$1,850	\$1,900	\$1,950	4.69	4.69
Government	\$1,800	\$1,850	\$1,900	\$1,950	\$2,000	\$2,050	\$2,100	\$2,150	\$2,200	\$2,250	5.62	5.62
Public utilities	\$2,000	\$2,050	\$2,100	\$2,150	\$2,200	\$2,250	\$2,300	\$2,350	\$2,400	\$2,450	6.25	6.25
Transportation	\$2,200	\$2,250	\$2,300	\$2,350	\$2,400	\$2,450	\$2,500	\$2,550	\$2,600	\$2,650	6.88	6.88
Education	\$2,500	\$2,550	\$2,600	\$2,650	\$2,700	\$2,750	\$2,800	\$2,850	\$2,900	\$2,950	7.50	7.50
Health	\$2,800	\$2,850	\$2,900	\$2,950	\$3,000	\$3,050	\$3,100	\$3,150	\$3,200	\$3,250	8.12	8.12
Recreation	\$3,000	\$3,050	\$3,100	\$3,150	\$3,200	\$3,250	\$3,300	\$3,350	\$3,400	\$3,450	8.75	8.75
Religion	\$3,200	\$3,250	\$3,300	\$3,350	\$3,400	\$3,450	\$3,500	\$3,550	\$3,600	\$3,650	9.38	9.38
Other	\$3,500	\$3,550	\$3,600	\$3,650	\$3,700	\$3,750	\$3,800	\$3,850	\$3,900	\$3,950	10.00	10.00

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES NORMALLY ENGAGED IN THE GIVEN INDUSTRIES, BY YEARS, CURRENT MONEY, VALUE AT PRICES OF 1913, AND INDEXES OF THE PURCHASING POWER OF ANNUAL EARNINGS, BASE, 1913.

Denominator of earnings, and calendar year.	All industries. ¹	Agriculture. ¹	Production of minerals. ²	Manufacturing.		All transportation. ¹	Transportation.			Banking.	Government. ³	Unclassified industries.
				Factories. ²	Hand trades. ²		Railways, ¹ express, Pullman Co., switching and terminal company.	Street railways, ¹ electric light and power, telegraphs and telephones.	Transportation by water. ³			
Current money:												
1909.....	\$622	\$302	\$590	\$571	\$699	\$657	\$651	\$623	\$773	\$770	\$739	\$739
1910.....	656	301	645	618	681	688	690	638	788	797	763	763
1911.....	648	317	647	610	657	697	705	641	773	843	778	778
1912.....	692	319	685	655	714	731	747	652	808	887	798	798
1913.....	723	328	755	705	748	762	782	678	825	930	823	823
1914.....	674	321	650	617	640	721	723	683	807	921	842	842
1915.....	708	330	655	653	693	727	728	666	880	1,017	861	861
1916.....	843	357	815	872	840	842	849	732	1,081	1,170	891	891
1917.....	957	463	1,025	1,022	945	1,017	1,063	790	1,306	1,238	940	940
1918.....	1,094	590	1,280	1,147	1,194	1,282	1,394	878	1,532	1,461	895	895
Value, at prices of 1913:												
1909.....	656	316	618	599	732	688	682	653	810	806	774	774
1910.....	671	308	660	632	696	703	705	653	806	815	780	780
1911.....	659	322	655	620	667	709	716	652	785	857	791	791
1912.....	696	321	689	660	719	736	751	656	813	892	803	803
1913.....	723	328	755	705	748	762	782	678	825	930	823	823
1914.....	668	318	643	611	634	714	716	676	799	912	834	834
1915.....	688	320	636	634	713	706	707	647	854	987	836	836
1916.....	766	325	742	793	763	765	772	665	983	1,064	810	810
1917.....	742	359	796	793	732	789	824	613	1,012	960	729	729
1918.....	693	373	808	725	756	811	882	556	969	925	566	566
Indexes of the purchasing power of annual earnings, base, 1913:												
1909.....	90.7	96.3	81.9	85.0	97.9	90.3	87.2	96.3	98.2	86.7	94.0	94.0
1910.....	92.8	93.9	87.4	89.6	93.0	92.3	90.2	96.3	97.7	87.6	94.8	94.8
1911.....	91.1	98.2	86.8	87.9	89.2	93.0	91.6	96.2	95.2	92.2	96.1	96.1
1912.....	96.3	97.9	91.3	93.6	96.1	96.6	96.0	96.8	98.5	95.9	97.6	97.6
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	92.4	97.0	85.2	86.7	84.8	93.7	91.6	99.7	96.8	98.1	101.3	101.3
1915.....	95.2	97.6	84.2	89.9	95.3	92.7	90.4	95.4	103.5	106.1	101.6	101.6
1916.....	105.9	99.1	98.3	112.5	102.0	100.4	98.7	98.1	119.2	114.4	98.4	98.4
1917.....	102.6	109.5	105.4	112.5	97.9	103.5	105.4	90.4	122.7	103.2	88.6	88.6
1918.....	95.9	113.7	107.0	102.8	101.1	106.4	112.8	82.0	117.5	99.5	68.8	68.8

¹ Includes small amounts paid for pensions and compensation for injuries.

² Includes payments for work done by contract.

³ Includes subsistence, but not pensions.

The earnings for agriculture shown in the table are those of farm hands actually employed on the farms and not those of owners or tenants. They are based upon figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture and include estimates for board and lodging. It appears from the table that the average annual earnings of farm hands employed in agriculture were lower than those in any other industry, though they showed a greater percentage of increase than the earnings of persons employed by the Government and of those employed in hand trades, in public utilities, and in banking; also the

while the purchasing power of average earnings in agriculture, mines, factories, and railway transportation increased materially through the period covered, their index numbers being 113.7, 107.0, 102.8, and 112.8, respectively, using 1913 as the basis of 100, the conditions of Government workers, employees of public utilities, and employees of unclassified industries were distinctly worse in this regard, the indexes of the purchasing power of their earnings being 68.8, 82.0, and 85.8, respectively.

Actual wages in agriculture, the report points out, have been lower than wages in other industries during the past 30 years and have increased at a relatively faster rate for two reasons: (1) The necessity of meeting industrial competition; (2) agriculture now requires permanent labor of a skilled type.

The relative increase in actual wages of agricultural workers as compared with those of industrial workers is shown in the following table:

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL WAGES, 1890 TO 1920.¹

[1890-1899=100.]

Year.	Industrial. ²	Agricultural. ³	Year.	Industrial. ²	Agricultural. ³
1890.....	100.3	99.4	1906.....	123.5	.....
1891.....	100.3	99.7	1907.....	129.4	.....
1892.....	100.3	100.0	1908.....	129.4	.....
1893.....	100.3	102.0	1909.....	130.8	149.3
1894.....	97.4	93.3	1910.....	135.2	150.3
1895.....	98.8	92.6	1911.....	138.1	156.0
1896.....	100.3	92.6	1912.....	141.0	161.1
1897.....	100.3	105.1	1913.....	145.3	164.9
1898.....	100.3	105.1	1914.....	148.3	161.7
1899.....	101.7	110.7	1915.....	149.7	161.1
1900.....	106.1	.....	1916.....	161.3	178.1
1901.....	107.6	.....	1917.....	186.0	221.1
1902.....	111.9	126.8	1918.....	235.5	275.7
1903.....	116.3	.....	1919.....	267.4	322.9
1904.....	116.3	.....	1920.....	340.1	375.1
1905.....	119.2	.....		

¹ Prepared by Dr. H. C. Marshall, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Compiled from data in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1921, p. 74.

³ Compiled from data in U. S. Department of Agriculture, Monthly Crop Reporter, December, 1920, p. 134.

Average Earnings of New York State Factory Workers in November, 1921.

THE New York State Department of Labor has issued a statement, based on reports from 1,648 manufacturers, showing that the average weekly earnings of workers in the factories of the State decreased by 21 cents in November as compared with October, the average earnings being \$24.32 per week.

This decrease was due partly to a rather widespread observance of Armistice Day, partly to seasonal inactivity, and partly to wage cuts in some establishments. Decreases in average weekly earnings occurred in industries manufacturing tobacco products, bakery goods, candy, cereals, beverages, women's clothing (partly due to a strike), millinery, boots and shoes, leather, pianos, saw and planing

mill products, stone products, plaster and cement, structural iron, steel and iron, and sheet metal products, automobiles, paints, and dyes.

Increases in average earnings took place in the sugar-refining, meat-packing, fur, leather-goods, furniture, men's furnishings, silver-ware, and paper industries, and in the manufacture of cutlery, typewriters, tools, meters, thermometers, and lanterns.

The average weekly earnings in the chief industry groups in November were as follows:

Stone, clay, and glass products.....	\$24.32
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	25.98
Wood manufactures.....	24.44
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	23.19
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	25.68
Paper.....	27.50
Printing and paper goods.....	29.68
Textiles.....	20.11
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	21.92
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	22.38
Water, light, and power.....	34.11
Total.....	24.32

Wages and Hours in Selected Occupations in Pennsylvania.

IN PENNSYLVANIA in 1920 the average daily wage of male workers in productive industry was \$5.92, of female employees, \$3.27, according to a preliminary report of the Department of Internal Affairs of that State.

The average wages and hours for males and females in some of the "best paying" occupations in 1920 were as follows:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER DAY IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1920.

Occupation.	Males.		Occupation.	Females.	
	Average daily wage.	Average hours per day.		Average daily wage.	Average hours per day.
Rollers.....	\$12.70	10	Bricklayers.....	\$6.18	9
Puddlers.....	10.15	10	Designers.....	6.15	8
Bricklayers.....	8.88	9	Engineers in industrial plants.....	5.55	10
Roughers.....	8.87	10	Embossers.....	5.37	8
Inside mine foremen.....	8.86	8	Carpenters.....	5.23	8
Glass blowers.....	8.61	8	Catchers.....	4.80	9
Machine scrapers.....	8.50	9	Loom fixers.....	4.76	8
Broom makers.....	8.50	10	Coopers.....	4.75	9
Plasterers.....	8.47	8	Chemists.....	4.70	8
Designers.....	8.41	8	Cement workers.....	4.68	8
Machine miners.....	8.34	8	Car runners.....	4.65	8
Heaters.....	8.28	9	Machinists.....	4.33	8
Furriers.....	8.25	8	Weavers.....	4.18	8
Hammer men.....	8.17	9	Engravers.....	4.17	8
Outside mine foremen.....	8.14	8	Electricians.....	4.02	8

MINIMUM WAGE.

Minor Lines of Confectionery and Food Preparations in Massachusetts.

A RATHER miscellaneous line of productions has been under consideration for some time in Massachusetts with reference to the determination of a suitable minimum wage rate. An investigation was made in October and November, 1919, covering 91 establishments in various parts of the State engaged in the manufacture of flavoring extracts, confectionery, soda-fountain supplies, and various food products, such as macaroni, peanut butter, potato chips, maple syrup, prepared flour, gelatin, etc. Confectionery products included salted nuts, nut brittle, stuffed fruits, and chewing gum. Rates were found to vary considerably, both for beginners and for adult experienced workers. An attempt to secure a board to consider the establishment of a suitable rate was made in June, 1920, but action was delayed from lack of sufficient nominations, so that the board was completed only in October, the first meeting being held October 28, 1920. On December 2 an adjournment was taken until prices and business conditions should become more settled, meetings being resumed on February 17, 1921. After 16 meetings the board on June 24, 1921, submitted a recommendation signed by all the members, though in the meantime two employers' representatives had resigned, others being appointed in their place.

A budget was submitted totalling \$13.50 per week, \$8.50 being allowed for board and lodging and \$2.50 for clothing. In submitting the budget various items were commented upon, as vacation allowance, in regard to which the board stated that the amount set apart (30 cents per week) "was not supposed to be adequate, but this item was included to show that the board emphatically approved granting employees a vacation." Some compensation was felt to exist in an allowance of 50 cents per week for "self-improvement, recreation and community interests." Instead of the term "savings" an item "reserve for emergency" was found to be more expressive of the need to be met by the amount of 30 cents per week devoted to this end. No provision was made for insurance, "not because it was disapproved, but because in conditions facing the industry at the present time it was felt an allowance should be made only for the most necessary expenditures."

Employers' representatives were emphatic in declaring that the industry in its present state could not afford a minimum wage of \$13.50 for the adult experienced worker, though the budget was approved by all parties. "Evidence on this subject proved difficult to secure. Employers, either from inadvertence or lack of interest, failed to respond to questionnaires which were sent out." However, there was evidence in the number of factories not hiring help, preferring to be idle or nearly idle, rather than to run at a greater loss, even at the present low rates of wages. The position of the employers

was accepted generally in view of the "business depression," which was a matter of common knowledge, and a minimum wage of \$12 was recommended for experienced adult workers. The recommendations submitted were adopted, the rates to become effective on November 1, 1921, though with the usual provision as to special license for substandard workers employable at lower rates. The rates named are based on full-time work, and are as follows:

1. For experienced employees 16 years of age or over, not less than \$12 a week.

2. For learners and apprentices 16 years of age or over, not less than \$10 a week.

3. For experienced employees under 16 years of age, not less than \$9 a week.

4. For all others, not less than \$8 a week.

5. An employee 16 years of age or over shall be deemed experienced in a particular line after three months' employment in that line.

An employee under 16 years of age shall be deemed experienced in a particular line after nine months' employment in that line.

It may be said in connection with these rates that they strike a middle ground in Massachusetts, the rate for experienced workers being slightly less than for candy making as fixed in 1919 (\$12.50 per week) and higher than canning and preserving (\$11.50) fixed the same year. Knit goods and paper boxes in 1920 called for \$13.75 and \$15.50 per week, respectively. Indeed, there is a very wide range existing under the orders, from \$8 and \$8.50 in laundry and retail stores (1915) to \$15.40 for office cleaners (1920) and \$15.50 for paper-box workers the same year.

PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY OF LABOR.

Output Per Worker in Coal Mines and Distribution of Coal in Germany, 1920 and 1921.

IN THE November, 1921, issue of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* the German Statistical Office publishes statistics on the production and distribution of coal, coke, and briquets in 1920 and 1921, as compared with 1913, which are reproduced here in part.

In the following table is shown the number of workers employed in the principal mining districts and the daily output per worker during each month of 1920 and 1921 as compared with the average for 1913:

NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED AND DAILY OUTPUT PER WORKER IN THE PRINCIPAL COAL-MINING DISTRICTS OF GERMANY, 1913, 1920, AND 1921.

[1 kilogram = 2.204 pounds.]

Month and year.	Ruhr district.		Upper Silesia.		Sarre district.	
	Number of workers employed.	Daily output per worker.	Number of workers employed.	Daily output per worker.	Number of workers employed.	Daily output per worker.
		<i>Kilo-grams.</i>		<i>Kilo-grams.</i>		<i>Kilo-grams.</i>
1913 (average).....	333,600	972	123,300	1,177	46,700	868
1920.						
January.....	475,700	537	162,700	660	66,000	446
February.....	479,300	594	164,200	639	67,600	501
March.....	481,300	491	167,800	625	68,600	497
April.....	474,200	569	170,100	632	70,100	484
May.....	479,100	631	172,100	593	71,200	474
June.....	484,500	622	173,900	637	71,600	470
July.....	491,100	565	175,000	642	72,100	476
August.....	502,400	568	174,400	515	72,400	443
September.....	511,300	582	175,400	605	72,500	474
October.....	519,700	595	177,800	604	73,900	492
November.....	527,300	622	181,600	626	74,200	494
December.....	532,800	605	182,300	617	74,300	499
Average.....	496,600	582	173,100	616	71,200	479
1921.						
January.....	537,400	621	183,500	642	74,700	501
February.....	537,200	633	184,300	662	74,000	489
March.....	539,200	569	182,000	592	74,300	474
April.....	540,600	559	182,500	617	74,200	480
May.....	543,300	549	168,100	252	74,100	493
June.....	545,700	559	167,700	383	75,100	506
July.....	545,500	546	171,100	465	76,000	519
August.....	547,400	541	174,700	548	76,200	531
September.....	548,500	547				

In July, 1921, the number of workers above and below ground had decreased in the Ruhr district by 39.7 per cent, in Upper Silesia by 38.8 per cent, and in the Sarre district by 62.7 per cent, as compared with the monthly average for 1913; the daily output per worker, on

the other hand, has decreased during the same period in these same districts by 43.8, 60.5, and 40.2 per cent, respectively.

A more reliable comparative picture of coal production in post-war times as against prewar times is obtained if one considers the output per hour and worker of workers below ground only, as is done in the following table:

AVERAGE HOURLY OUTPUT PER WORKER BELOW GROUND IN COAL MINES OF THE RUHR DISTRICT AND UPPER SILESIA, 1913, 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

[1 kilogram—2.204 pounds.]

Period.	Ruhr district.	Upper Silesia.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1913.....	136.3	188.0
1919.....	124.0	128.7
1920.		
January.....	125.1	130.8
February.....	128.1	135.8
March.....	115.0	138.4
April.....	114.0	133.8
May.....	116.9	128.8
June.....	117.4	132.1
July.....	114.0	134.9
August.....	113.0	132.7
September.....	113.0	131.1
October.....	112.0	128.5
November.....	113.0	126.0
December.....	112.7	125.6
Average for 1920.....	116.2	132.3
1921.		
January.....	112.3	129.2
February.....	114.7	132.5
March.....	114.5	127.9
April.....	116.3	142.3
May.....	117.4	96.4
June.....	118.7	102.1
July.....	116.4	105.8
August.....	116.0	.....

The average hourly production per worker below ground in 1921 is still far below that of prewar times. In April, 1921, the decrease in hourly production, per worker, as compared with the monthly average for 1913, amounted to 14.7 per cent in the Ruhr district and to 24.3 per cent in Upper Silesia, and this in spite of the fact that the hourly production per worker below ground had reached its highest post-war figure in the Upper Silesian mines in April, 1921. This decrease in production per individual worker below ground is in part due to irrational exploitation of the mines during the war which makes it now necessary to mine chiefly the less valuable seams.

Distribution Statistics.

IN THE following table is shown the distribution in August, 1921, of domestic coal consumption and that of coal exports and the relative importance of Upper Silesian coal in both:

DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF GERMAN HARD COAL AND COKE,¹ AUGUST, 1921.

[1 metric ton=2,204.6 pounds.]

Group of consumers.	Coal from all German mining districts.		Upper Silesian coal.		
	Metric tons.	Per cent of total.	Metric tons.	Per cent of Upper Silesian coal in each group.	Per cent of total domestic consumption and of total exports in each group.
<i>Domestic consumption.</i>					
Industry.....	4,059,000	51.5	869,000	21.4	46.6
Railroads.....	1,356,000	17.2	301,000	22.2	16.1
Bunker coal.....	280,000	3.6	50,000	17.9	2.7
Gas, water, and electrical works.....	1,041,000	13.2	302,000	29.0	16.2
Heating of dwellings, agriculture, and handicraft industries.....	1,042,000	13.2	325,000	31.2	17.4
Miscellaneous.....	104,000	1.3	18,000	17.3	1.0
Total.....	7,882,000	100.0	1,865,000	23.7	100.0
<i>Exports.</i>					
Entente countries.....	1,544,000	66.5	102,000	6.6	15.4
Poland, Hungary, Memel, Danzig, and Austria.....	529,000	22.8	506,000	95.7	76.2
Exported at market prices inclusive of exports to Czechoslovakia.....	248,000	10.7	56,000	22.6	8.4
Total.....	2,321,000	100.0	664,000	28.6	100.0

¹ The amount of coke distributed has been converted into its equivalent in hard coal.

According to the preceding table 51.5 per cent of all the hard coal and coke available for German domestic consumption went to industrial establishments in August, 1921; the railroads consumed 17.2 per cent; gas, water, and electrical works, 13.2 per cent; and the heating of dwellings, agriculture, and the handicraft industries, also 13.2 per cent. Of the coal exported, 66.5 per cent went to the entente countries as reparation, 22.8 per cent to countries to which Germany was bound by the treaty of Versailles to make coal deliveries at prices fixed by the entente, and only 10.7 per cent was exported at world market prices. The table also shows that 23.7 per cent of the hard coal consumed in Germany and 28.6 per cent of that exported came from the Upper Silesian coal fields. Upper Silesian coal played a very important rôle in the provision of coal for the heating of dwellings, for agriculture, the handicrafts, gas, water, and electrical works, as nearly one-third of the hard coal consumed by these groups of consumers was of that origin; 22.2 per cent of the hard coal consumed by railroads and 21.4 per cent of that consumed by industry was also Upper Silesian coal. It formed only a relatively small part of the reparation coal but nearly all the coal exported from Germany to countries of eastern Europe was of Upper Silesian origin.

The Sarre mines produced 41,000 tons more hard coal in August, 1921, than in the preceding month. This represents the largest monthly production of these mines in post-war times. The stock of mined coal at these mines increased from 242,165 metric tons in July to 430,000 metric tons in August. The provision of the German districts on the right bank of the Rhine with Sarre coal is now being considered by France.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Railroads—Decisions of the Railroad Labor Board.

THE Railroad Labor Board in decision No. 501, issued December 12, 1921, has revised the national agreement made in 1919 between the director general of railroads and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. The new rules, which became effective December 16, 1921, provide for a 10-hour day in the sense that time and one-half begins after the tenth hour instead of after the eighth.

Pursuant to the terms of decision No. 119 of the board and the provisions of the transportation act, a large number of carriers held conferences with representatives of their employees in the classification affected, namely, maintenance of way and shop laborers, and certain of the rules affecting working conditions were agreed upon. The disputed rules were certified to the board for decision. Since the majority of the carriers and their employees agreed upon the major part of the rules governing seniority and promotions (articles 2 and 3 of the old agreement) the articles comprising these rules were omitted in their entirety.

Following are the rules revised by the board together with the changes made therein. Portions of the rules which embody merely additions to the old rules are indicated by italics; other changes are indicated in the notes.

Article I.—Scope.

These rules govern the hours of service and working conditions of all employees in the maintenance of way department (not including supervisory forces above the rank of foreman), shop and roundhouse laborers (including their gang leaders), transfer and turntable operators, engine watchmen, pumpers, highway crossing watchmen, and all other employees performing work properly recognized as work belonging to and coming under the jurisdiction of the maintenance of way department, except as provided in decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board on disputes submitted under Decision No. 119 for other crafts or classes.

They supersede all rules, practices, and working conditions in conflict therewith.

NOTE.—Signal, telegraph, and telephone maintenance departments were excluded under the old rule. The failure to exclude them under this rule is interpreted by the employees to mean the inclusion of these classes in the 10-hour workday.

Article IV.—Discipline and grievances.

ADVICE OF CAUSE.

(a) Employees disciplined or dismissed will be advised of the cause for such action, in writing, if requested *within 10 days*.

HEARING.

(b) An employee disciplined or who feels unjustly treated shall upon making a written request to the immediate superior within 10 days from date of advice be given a fair and impartial hearing within 10 days thereafter and a decision will be rendered within 20 days after completion of hearing. Such employee may select not to exceed three employees to assist at the hearing.

TRANSCRIPT.

(c) A transcript of an employee's evidence when taken in writing will be furnished only to such employee upon verifying and signing same.

COPIES FOR COMMITTEE.

(d) A copy of all the evidence taken in writing at the hearing will be promptly made available for use of a properly constituted committee, when required, in handling cases on appeal of which notice has been given in accordance with section (e) of this article.

APPEAL.

(e) An employee dissatisfied with a decision will have the right to appeal in succession up to and including the highest official designated by the management to handle such cases, if notice of appeal is given the official rendering the decision within 10 days thereafter. The right of the employee to be assisted by duly accredited representatives of the employee is recognized.

EXONERATION.

(f) If the charge against the employee is not sustained, it shall be stricken from the record. If by reason of such unsustained charge the employee has been removed from position held, reinstatement will be made and payment allowed for the assigned working hours actually lost, while out of the service of the railroad, at not less than the rate of pay of position formerly held or for the difference in rate of pay earned in or out of the service.

PENDING DECISION.

(g) Prior to the assertion of grievances as herein provided, and while questions of grievances are pending, there will be neither a shutdown by the employer nor a suspension of work by the employees.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(h) Employees serving on committees, on sufficient notice, shall be granted leave of absence and free transportation for the adjustment of differences between the railroad and its employees.

Article V.—Hours of Service, Overtime and Calls.

A DAY'S WORK.

(a-1) Except as otherwise provided in these rules eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, shall constitute a day's work.

(a-2) For regular operations requiring continuous hours, eight consecutive hours without meal period may be assigned as constituting a day's work, in which case not to exceed 20 minutes shall be allowed in which to eat without deduction in pay, when the nature of the work permits.

HOURS PAID FOR.

(a-3) Except by mutual agreement, regularly established daily working hours will not be reduced below eight to avoid making force reductions.

When less than eight hours are worked for convenience of employees, or when regularly assigned for service of less than eight hours on Sundays and holidays, or when due to inclement weather interruptions occur to regular established work period preventing eight hours' work, only actual hours worked or held on duty will be paid for, except as provided in these rules.

(a-4). Eliminated.

NOTE.—The eliminated section read as follows:
"Except as otherwise provided in these rules only the hours between the beginning and release from duty, exclusive of the meal period, shall be paid for."

SUNDAY WORK—FULL-DAY PERIOD.

(a-5). Except as otherwise provided in these rules, time worked on Sundays and the following holidays—namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas shall be paid for at the pro rata hourly rate when the entire number of hours constituting the regular week-day assignment are worked.

NOTE.—The following paragraph has been omitted from the rule:
"On roads where an agreement or practice more favorable to the employees is in effect such agreement or practice, in so far as it relates to this section (a-5), may be retained."

SUNDAY WORK—LESS THAN FULL-DAY PERIOD.

(a-6) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, when assigned, notified, or called to work on Sundays and on the above specified holidays a less number of hours than constitutes a day's work within the limits of the regular week-day assignment, employees shall be paid a minimum of *three hours for two hours' work or less*, and at the pro rata hourly rate after the second hour of each tour of duty.

NOTE.—The old rule provided for a minimum allowance of *two hours at overtime rate for two hours' work or less*. The following, which appeared in the old rule, has been omitted here:

Time worked before or after the limits of the regular week-day assignment shall be paid for on the actual minute basis at the rate of time and one-half time.

On roads where an agreement or practice more favorable to the employees is in effect such agreement or practice, in so far as it relates to this section (a-6), may be retained.

OVERTIME.

(a-7) Eliminated.

NOTE.—a-7 provided that "Overtime for laborers in extra or floating gangs whose employment is seasonal and temporary in character, when engaged in work not customarily done by regular section gangs, such as ballasting and rail laying including the tie renewals incident thereto, and ditching or in improvement work such as bank widening, grade and line changes, riprapping and similar work, shall be computed for the ninth and tenth hour of continuous service, exclusive of the meal period, pro rata, on the actual minute basis and thereafter at the rate of time and one-half time. Such extra or floating gangs will not be used to displace regular section gangs."

(a-8) *Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the ninth and tenth hours when worked continuous with regular work period shall be paid for at pro rata hourly rate; beyond the tenth hour shall be paid for at rate of time and one-half time on the minute basis.*

NOTE.—The old rule provided for payment at the rate of time and one-half after the eighth hour of continuous service.

CALLS.

(a-9) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, employees notified or called to perform work not continuous with the regular work period, will be allowed a minimum of three hours for two hours' work or less. If held on duty in excess of two hours, time and one-half time will be allowed on the minute basis.

SERVICE IN ADVANCE OF WORK PERIOD.

(a-10) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, employees will be allowed time and one-half time on minute basis for service performed continuous with and in advance of regular work period.

(a-11) Eliminated.

NOTE.—The eliminated rule read as follows:

"Employees who have completed their work period for the day and been released from duty, required to return for further service may, if conditions justify, be paid as if on continuous duty."

WATCHMEN, ETC.

(a-12) Positions not requiring continuous manual labor such as camp cooks and camp attendants, track, tunnel, bridge and highway crossing watchmen, flagmen at railway noninterlocked crossings, lamp men, pumpers, engine watchmen at isolated points, steam-shovel, pile-driver, crane and ditcher watchmen, will be paid a monthly rate to cover all service rendered. For new positions this monthly rate shall be based on the hours and compensation for positions of a similar kind. If assigned hours are increased or decreased the monthly rate shall be adjusted pro rata as the hours of service in the new assignment bear to the hours of service in the present assignment. The hours of employees covered by this rule shall not be reduced below eight per day for six days per week.

[328]

Exceptions to the foregoing paragraph shall be made for individual positions at busy crossings or other places requiring continuous alertness and application, when agreed to between the management and a committee of employees. For such excepted positions the foregoing paragraph shall not apply.

INTERMITTENT SERVICE.

(b) No assigned hours will be designated for employees performing intermittent service requiring them to work, wait, or travel, as regulated by train service and the character of their work, and where hours can not be definitely regulated.

BEGINNING AND END OF DAY.

(c-1) *The starting time of the work period shall be arranged by mutual understanding between the local officers and the employees' committee based on actual service requirements.*

NOTE.—The old agreement contained rules fixing the starting time of the shifts, instead of leaving it to the mutual agreement of the officers and employees concerned, as shown in the new section (c-1). These rules were as follows:

"(c-2) *Starting time.*—The starting time of the work period for regularly assigned service will be designated by the supervisory officer and will not be changed without first giving employees affected 36 hours' notice.

"(c-3) *Single shift days.*—Employees working single shifts, regularly assigned exclusively to day service, will start work period between 6 a. m. and 8 a. m.

"(c-4) *Single shift, day and night.*—Employees working single shifts, regularly assigned exclusively to part day and part night service, will start work period between 3 p. m. and 6 p. m.

"(c-5) *Single shift, night.*—Employees working single shifts, regularly assigned exclusively to night service, will start work period between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m.

"(c-6) *Variation.*—For regular operations necessitating working period varying from those fixed for the general force as per sections (c-3), (c-4), and (c-5), the hours of work will be assigned in accordance with the requirements."

MEAL PERIOD.

(d-1) *The time and length of lunch period shall be subject to mutual agreement.*

NOTE.—The national agreement stipulated that the meal period when allowed should be between the ending of the fourth hour and the beginning of the seventh hour after starting work, unless otherwise agreed upon.

WORK DURING MEAL PERIOD.

(d-2) *If the meal period is not afforded within the allowed or agreed time limit and is worked, the meal period shall be paid for at pro rata rate, and 20 minutes, with pay, in which to eat shall be afforded at the first opportunity.*

NOTE.—The old rule provided for payment for work during the meal period at the rate of time and one-half.

LENGTH OF MEAL PERIOD.

(d-3) *Eliminated.*

NOTE.—This rule stipulated that:

"Unless acceptable to a majority of the employees directly interested, the meal period shall not be less than 30 minutes nor more than one hour."

DETERMINING HOURLY RATE.

(e) *To compute the hourly rate of monthly-rated employees, divide the monthly salary by 204. In determining the hourly rate fractions, less than one-half of 1 cent shall be dropped; one-half cent or over to be counted as 1 cent.*

NOTE.—The old method of computing the hourly rate was as follows:

"To compute the hourly rate of monthly rated employees, take the number of working days constituting a calendar year, multiply by eight and divide the annual salary by the total hours, exclusive of overtime and disregarding time absent on vacations, sick leave, holidays, or for any other cause. In determining the hourly rate, fractions less than one-fourth of 1 cent shall be as one-fourth of 1 cent; over one-fourth and under one-half, as one-half cent; over one-half and under three-fourths, as three-fourths; over three-fourths, as 1 cent.

TRAVEL TIME IN CAMP CARS.

(f) *Employees required by the management to travel on or off their assigned territory in boarding cars will be allowed straight time traveling during regular working hours, and for Sundays and holidays during hours established for work periods on other days.*

NOTE.—The national agreement contained the additional clause: "When traveling in boarding cars after work-period hours, the only time allowed will be for actual time traveling after 10 p. m. and before 6 a. m., and at half-time rate."

AUTHORITY FOR OVERTIME.

(g) No overtime hours will be worked without authority of a superior officer, except in case of emergency where advance authority is not obtainable.

SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES.

(h) Employees whose responsibilities and or supervisory duties require service in excess of the working hours or days assigned for the general force will be compensated on a monthly rate to cover all services rendered, except that when such employees are required to perform work which is not a part of their responsibilities or supervisory duties, on Sundays or in excess of the established working hours, such work will be paid for on the basis provided in these rules in addition to the monthly rate.* Section foremen required to walk or patrol track on Sundays shall be paid therefor on the basis provided in these rules in addition to the monthly rate.

NOTE.—The following clause was omitted at the point where the asterisk (*) appears: "For such employees, now paid on an hourly rate, apply the monthly rate, determined by multiplying the hourly rate by 208."

ASSIGNMENTS TRAVELING.

(i) Employees temporarily or permanently assigned to duties requiring variable hours, working on or traveling over an assigned territory and away from and out of reach of their regular boarding and lodging places or outfit cars, will provide board and lodging at their own expense and will be allowed time at the rate of 10 hours per day at pro rata rates and in addition pay for actual time worked in excess of 8 hours on the bases provided in these rules, excluding time traveling or waiting. When working at points accessible to regular boarding and lodging places or outfit cars, the provisions of this rule will not apply.

REPORTING AND NOT USED.

(j) Regular section laborers required to report at usual starting time and place for the day's work and when conditions prevent work being performed will be allowed a minimum of three hours. If held on duty over three hours, actual time so held will be paid for.

Employees whose regular assignment is less than three hours are not covered by this rule. (This paragraph is to cover regular assignments such as care of switch lamps or other duties requiring short periods on Sundays or other days for special purposes.)

(k-1) Eliminated.

NOTE.—The eliminated section read as follows:

"Special service.—Where special work is done outside of regular work period and extra compensation agreed upon, overtime will not apply."

ABSORBING OVERTIME.

(k-2) Employees will not be required to suspend work, after starting any daily assigned work period, for the purpose of absorbing overtime.

REDUCTIONS.

(l) Gangs will not be laid off for short periods when proper reduction of expenses can be accomplished by first laying off the junior men. *This will not operate against men in the same gang dividing time.*

TRAVEL TIME.

(m) The employees not in outfit cars will be allowed straight time when traveling by train by direction of the management, during regular work period, and one-half-time rate during overtime hours, whether on or off assigned territory.

Employees will not be allowed time while traveling in the exercise of seniority rights, or between their homes and designated assembly points, or for other personal reasons.

NOTE.—Straight time instead of half time was allowed during overtime hours under the old agreement.

MEALS AND LODGING.

(n) In emergency cases, employees taken off their assigned territory to work elsewhere will be furnished meals and lodging by the railroad if not accompanied by their outfit cars. This rule not to apply to employees customarily carrying midday lunches and not being held away from their assigned territory an unreasonable time beyond the evening meal hour.

NOTE.—The old rule provided that the rate applicable to the character of the work preponderating for the day should be paid with the same qualification as above, namely, that there was to be no reduction in case of assignment to a lower rated position

WITNESSES.

(o) Employees required to attend court at the request of the management or to appear as witnesses for the railroad will receive the same pay per day for every day held as they would have received for the regular hours of their assignment. They will be furnished necessary transportation and allowed necessary traveling and living expenses while away from home. Any fees or mileage accruing will be assigned to the railroad.

COMPOSITE SERVICE.

(p) An employee working on more than one class of work *four (4) hours or more* on any day will be allowed *the higher rate of pay for the entire day*. When temporarily assigned by the proper officer to a lower-rated position, his rate of pay will not be reduced.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

(q) The pay of female employees for the same class of work shall be the same as that of men and their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs. The laws enacted for the government of their employment must be observed.

(r) Eliminated.

NOTE.—Section (r) read as follows:

"Work not performed.—Except as provided in these rules no compensation will be allowed for work not performed."

Article VI.—General.

DISCRIMINATION.

(a) There will be no discrimination on account of membership or nonmembership in an association of employees. Employees serving on committees will, on sufficient notice, be granted leave of absence and such free transportation as is consistent with the regulations of the railroad, when called for committee work.

CONSENT TO TRANSFER.

(b) Except for temporary service, employees will not be transferred to another division unless they so desire.

CAMP CARS.

(c) It will be the policy to maintain camp cars in good and sanitary condition, to furnish bathing facilities when practicable and desired by the employees, and to provide sufficient means of ventilation and air space. All dining and sleeping cars will be screened when necessary. Permanent camp cars used for road service will be equipped with springs consistent with safety and character of car and comfort of employees. It will be the duty of the foreman to see that cars are kept clean. When necessary in the judgment of the management, kitchen and dining cars will be furnished and equipped with stoves, utensils, and dishes in proper proportion to the number of men to be accommodated.

WATER.

(d) The carrier will see to it that an adequate supply of water suitable for domestic uses is made available to employees living in its buildings, camps, or outfit cars. Where it must be transported and stored in receptacles, they shall be well adapted to the purpose.

WEEK-END VISITS.

(e) Employees will be allowed, when in the judgment of the management conditions permit, to make week-end trips to their homes. Free transportation will be furnished consistent with the regulations. Any time lost on this account will not be paid for.

TOOLS.

(f) The carriers will furnish the employees such general tools as are necessary to perform their work, except such tools as are customarily furnished by skilled workmen.

TRANSFERRING HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

(g) Employees transferred from one location to another by direction of the management will be entitled to move their household effects without payment of freight charges.

(h) Employees transferring from one location to another in exercising their seniority rights will be entitled to move their household effects without payment of freight charges only once in each 12-month period.

LOCAL SAVING CLAUSE.

(i) Eliminated.

NOTE.—Section (i) read as follows:

"Any privileges or practices necessary to meet local conditions and not conflicting with any rules of these articles are not affected."

PRINTING SCHEDULE.

(j) Eliminated.

NOTE.—Section (j) read as follows:

"This schedule of working conditions shall be printed by the railroads and any employee affected thereby shall be provided with a copy on request."

CONTROVERSIES.

(k) Eliminated.

RATES.

(l) Eliminated.

NOTE.—Rules (k) and (l) referred to conditions peculiar to Government control

DATE EFFECTIVE AND CHANGES.

(m) This agreement shall be effective as of December 16, 1921, and shall continue in effect until it is changed as provided herein or under the provisions of the transportation act, 1920.

Should either of the parties to this agreement desire to revise or modify these rules, 30 days' written advance notice, containing the proposed changes, shall be given and conferences shall be held immediately on the expiration of said notice unless another date is mutually agreed upon.

Decision 426 of the Railroad Labor Board operates to reduce the wages of certain daily rate men employed as steamship clerks, freight handlers, and express and station employees on the Boston & Maine, Maine Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Central New England, and Portland Railway Cos.' lines.

Prior to January 1, when the national agreement of the Brotherhood of Steamship Clerks, freight handlers, and express and station employees went into effect, it was the practice of these carriers to pay employees in the clerical and station service on a daily basis. Some employees were assigned to service six days a week and some seven, but both received the same rate. The clerks' national agreement provided for a differential in favor of the employees working on a seven-day-per-week basis. The decision of the board does away with this differential by reducing the daily rate of the seven-day-per-week employees to the rates paid the six-day employees, thus reverting to the practice prevailing before January 1, 1920.

Brick and Clay Industry—Chicago District.^a

THE Chicago district locals of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America and certain employers of Cook County and vicinity have entered into an agreement, effective November 1, 1921, to April 30, 1923, covering about 2,000 men, which while reducing wages 12½ per cent provides for the maintenance of the old working conditions practically intact. The following table gives the present range of wages per hour on different classes of work:

HOURLY RATES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF WORK.

Class of work.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Clay pit.....	65½	92
Machine house.....	66½	83
Belt room.....	66½	84
Brick setting.....	1 70	1 78
Brick burning.....	67½	76½
Machine loading.....	68	75½
Engine and boiler rooms.....	66½	92
Miscellaneous.....	66½	83

^a In certain yards of some of the brick companies the rates are 3 cents higher per hour on account of black brick.

Burned brick handlers are paid from 24 cents to 83 cents per thousand bricks with extra compensation under specified circumstances.

Walling gangs are to receive \$4.11½ to \$4.30 per arch.

The agreement, among other important measures, provides:

For a basic eight-hour day with exceptions for certain occupations and allowances for pieceworkers.

That substantial fines shall be imposed under certain circumstances upon employees, employers, and the union, such practice making for "standard product, continuous operation of plant, prevention of waste, faithful performance of duty, and maintenance of wage scale."

That all collected fines shall go into a plant relief fund under the joint management of the employer and the union membership.

That the yard steward shall enforce the agreement and try to settle complaints. In case he can not adjust a matter himself he is to report it to the district council. If the district council can not effect a settlement recourse is to be had to an umpire agreed upon by the manufacturer and the business agent of district council No. 1.

Building Trades—Cincinnati.^b

WAGE rates in the building trades of Cincinnati have recently been revised in a somewhat unusual manner. In Cincinnati, as elsewhere, it was felt that the conditions of 1921 demanded a readjustment of the wage scale, and as the employers and workers could not agree upon a new scale, the matter was left to arbitration, Rabbi David Phillipson being accepted by both sides as umpire.

^a Union Clay Worker, December, 1921, Chicago, and American Federationist, January, 1922, Washington.

^b The American Contractor, Oct. 15 and Dec. 24, 1921.

Early in October he announced a new scale, which involved a reduction of about 14 per cent in existing rates, and was to become effective November 8, 1921. Six trades, the bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, marble setters, painters, and elevator constructors, had refused to come into the arbitration, so no rates were set for these, but the umpire recommended that in fairness to the others, contractors should be guided in paying these recalcitrant trades by the cuts made in the rates of those who accepted arbitration.

Apparently, the working of this award was not satisfactory, for the employers, acting together as the Associated Building Industries of Cincinnati and Vicinity, have recently issued a revised scale which increases the rates set by the arbitrator, which became effective December 12, and which is to endure until December 23, 1922. The employers explain that this action was taken after consultation with professional and business men's groups, and was adopted because the industry was found to be suffering from the low scale set by the umpire.

We have taken this step because other cities have not made the expected or promised reduction in wages in the building trades. Our recent reduction made the scale in Cincinnati too low in comparison to other cities with whom we must compete for our labor supply.

We do not believe that this slight increase in hourly rates will increase the actual cost of building, for if our wages are too low in comparison to other cities the supply of efficient mechanics will be limited, which has the very certain effect of decreased efficiency. We further believe that the step we have taken will induce the better class of mechanics from other cities to come to Cincinnati. This will increase efficiency and therefore production costs will be lower. Cincinnati has too many times suffered from a loss of the better mechanics attracted by the higher scales of wages prevalent generally throughout the country. The scale, as established, places the various mechanics in their proper wage relation with other trades, and Cincinnati's wage average in its proper relative position with other cities.

The hourly rates as set by the arbitrator and as revised by the employers, are as follows:

	Arbitrator's scale.	Revised scale.
Cement finishers.....	\$0. 775	\$0. 875
Electricians.....	. 875	. 95
Engineers.....	. 875	. 95
Fixture hangers.....	. 75	. 875
Furnace workers.....	. 675	. 80
Hod carriers.....	. 725	. 725
Laborers.....	. 375	. 40
Lathers.....	. 875	. 95
Pipe coverers.....	. 825	. 875
Plasterers.....	1. 00	1. 125
Plumbers.....	. 875	. 95
Rod workers.....	. 675	. 75
Roofers:		
Composition.....	. 575	. 70
Slate.....	. 875	. 95
Tile.....	. 875	. 95
Sheet metal workers.....	. 675	. 80
Steam fitters.....	. 875	. 95
Structural iron workers.....	. 775	. 95

Building Trades—San Francisco.

ACCORDING to the December 29, 1921, issue of Builders' Exchange, issued by the San Francisco Builders' Exchange, the impartial wage board for the San Francisco building industry has handed down its decision establishing the wage scale for the San Francisco building trades for the year 1922.

The board conceived its task to be "to adjust wages equitably, approximating as closely as possible a compensation which would be a true measure of the value of the service."

The functions of the board were limited to the "establishment of proper differentials in the wages paid to the various crafts—which will involve readjustments rather than general flat increases or decreases in all wages." It had no jurisdiction over working conditions, hours, questions of restriction of output, etc.

In determining the new scale the board considered—

- (1) Relative skill.
- (2) Continuous or noncontinuous nature of the employment.
- (3) Relative hazard involved.
- (4) Shortage of craftsmen in certain trades.
- (5) Cost of living.

As to the efficiency of building labor and the cost of building construction, the board says:

The investigation disclosed a circumstance to which particular attention is directed, and that is that by reason of the fact that conditions in the building trades industry have been made more nearly normal and free from artificial restriction, the actual efficiency value of labor in building construction was at least 20 per cent greater in the year 1921 than in the year 1920, though the reduction in the wage scale made by the arbitration board was only 7½ per cent. In other words, though the reduction in wage was only 7½ per cent, there may be a further reduction in the labor cost of building construction is a matter of uncertain speculation. If it does occur it is safe to say that it will be gradual and spread over a period of time.

Following is the new scale for the year 1922. For purposes of comparison the scales effective May 15, and June 13, 1921, are given wherever possible:

WAGE SCALE FOR SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING TRADES, EFFECTIVE MAY 15 AND JUNE 13, 1921, AND JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1922.

Craft.	Daily rate effective—		
	May 15, 1921.	June 13, 1921.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1922.
Asbestos workers.....	\$8.50	\$7.85	\$7.00
Bricklayers.....	10.00	9.25	9.00
Bricklayers' hodcarriers.....	8.00		6.00
Bricklayers' laborers.....		7.40	
Cabinet workers, in shop.....	8.00		7.00
Cabinet workers, outside.....			8.00
Carpenters.....	9.00	8.35	8.00
Carpenters' helpers.....			6.00
Cement finishers.....	9.00	8.35	8.00
Cement finishers' laborers.....		6.95	
Concrete laborers.....		6.95	
Electrical fixture hangers.....	8.00	7.40	7.00
Electrical hoistmen.....			6.00
Electrical workers.....	10.00	9.25	8.00
Electrical workers' helpers.....			6.00
Elevator constructors.....	8.50	7.85	8.00
Elevator constructors' helpers.....		5.55	6.00

WAGE SCALE FOR SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING TRADES, EFFECTIVE MAY 15 AND JUNE 13, 1921, AND JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1922—Concluded.

Craft.	Daily rate effective—		
	May 15, 1921.	June 13, 1921.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1922.
Engineers, hoisting and portable.....		\$3.35	
Engineers, on derricks.....	\$10.00		\$3.00
Engineers, stationary.....		7.40	7.00
Engineers, traveling crane.....			7.50
Glass workers.....		7.85	7.50
House movers.....		8.35	8.00
Housesmiths, architectural iron.....	8.50	7.40	7.00
Housesmiths, architectural iron, helpers.....		5.00	
Housesmiths, reinforced concrete.....		7.85	7.00
Housesmiths, reinforced concrete, helpers.....			6.00
Iron workers, bridge and structural.....	10.00	9.25	9.00
Laborers, common.....		6.00	4.50
Laborers, skilled.....	6.50		5.00
Lathers.....	10.00	9.25	8.00
Marble bed rubbers.....		8.50	6.50
Marble cutters and copers.....		6.95	7.00
Marble polishers and finishers.....		6.00	6.00
Marble setters.....	8.00	7.40	8.00
Marble setters' helpers.....		5.55	5.50
Millmen, planing mill department.....	8.00	7.40	7.00
Millmen, sash and door department.....	7.00	6.50	6.00
Millwrights.....	9.00	8.35	8.00
Model casters.....		8.35	7.50
Model makers.....		9.25	9.00
Mosaic and terrazo workers.....	8.50	7.85	7.50
Mosaic and terrazo workers' helpers.....		6.00	5.60
Painters.....	8.50	8.35	8.00
Painters' helpers.....			6.00
Painters, varnishers, and polishers (shop).....	7.50	6.95	7.00
Painters, varnishers, and polishers (outside).....	8.50	8.35	8.00
Pile drivers and wharf builders.....		8.35	
Plasterers.....	11.00	10.20	10.00
Plasterers' hodcarriers.....	9.00		7.00
Plasterers' laborers.....		8.35	
Plumbers.....	10.00	9.25	9.00
Plumbers' helpers.....			6.00
Roofers.....		8.35	
Roofers, composition.....	9.00		7.50
Roofers' laborers.....		5.55	
Sheet metal workers.....	10.00	9.25	8.50
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....			6.00
Sign painters.....		9.25	
Sign painters' helpers.....		7.40	
Sprinkler fitters.....	10.00	9.25	7.20
Stair builders.....	9.00	8.35	8.00
Steamfitters.....	10.00	9.25	9.00
Steamfitters' helpers.....			6.00
Steam shovel cranemen (per month).....		185.00	
Steam shovel engineers (per month).....		222.00	
Steam shovel firemen (per month).....		152.65	
Stone carvers.....			8.00
Stonecutters, granite.....		8.35	
Stonecutters, soft.....		8.35	
Stonecutters, soft and granite.....	9.00		8.00
Stone derrick men.....			8.00
Stone handlers.....		8.35	
Stonesetters, granite.....		8.80	
Stonesetters, soft.....		8.35	
Stonesetters, soft and granite.....	9.00		8.50
Tilesitters.....	9.00	8.35	8.00
Tile setters' helpers.....		5.55	5.50
Wood carvers.....		7.40	
Auto truck drivers, less than 2,500 pounds.....		5.10	
Auto truck drivers, 2,500 to 4,500 pounds.....		5.55	
Auto truck drivers, 4,500 to 6,500 pounds.....		6.00	
Auto truck drivers, 6,500 pounds and over.....		6.50	
General teamsters, 1 horse.....		5.00	
General teamsters, 2 horses.....		5.55	
General teamsters, 4 horses.....		6.00	
Plow teamsters, 4 horses.....		6.00	
Scraper teamsters, 2 horses and 4 horses.....		5.55	

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers—New York.^a

THE Ladies' Hat Manufacturers Protective Association of New York and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America and the Joint Board of Millinery and Ladies' Straw Hat Workers' Unions of New York have concluded an agreement governing their relations until December 1, 1922. The question of wages was submitted to Mr. J. L. Magnes, as arbitrator.

The manufacturers asked for a decrease of 20 per cent in the wages of both pieceworkers and week workers. The union agreed to a 10 per cent reduction for pieceworkers and declined to agree to any reduction for week workers.

About 90 per cent of the workers affected are pieceworkers and 10 per cent week workers. The week workers are of two classes, (1) sizers, blockers, pressers, and finishers, whose minimum wage in the expiring agreement was \$45, and (2) rounders, machine setters, binders, wirers, machine liners, and sweat-band sewers, whose minimum rate varied from \$25 to \$28.

The arbitrator ordered a 15 per cent reduction in the wages of all pieceworkers, and 10 per cent in the rates of week workers with the exception of those whose minimum was between \$25 and \$28 a week.

General Cargo and Grain Handling—Baltimore.

THE following wages were agreed upon for the period between October 1, 1921, and March 31, 1922, by certain steamship agents and stevedores of the port of Baltimore and the International Longshoremen's Association and its local unions Nos. 829 and 858, for loading and unloading deep-water ships, exclusive of sailing vessels and barges engaged in the Atlantic coast and Gulf trades:

HOURLY RATES.

Occupation.	General and bulk cargo.		Handling explosives down bay.	
	Straight time.	Overtime, Sundays, and holidays.	Straight time.	Overtime, Sundays, and holidays.
Winchmen, deckmen, and leaders ¹	\$0.70	\$1.05	\$1.40	\$2.10
Hold men.....	.65	1.00	1.30	2.00
Truckers.....	.65	1.00	1.30	2.00

¹ Same as hatch or hold foremen.

The above rates represent a reduction from the rates in effect May 15, 1921, of 15 cents per hour, straight time, for handling general cargo and bulk, and of 25 cents to 30 cents per hour for handling explosives down bay. Some of the new overtime rates represent even greater reductions.

^a The Headgear Worker, Dec. 10, 1921.

The following wage scale for handling grain aboard ships was established by an agreement, effective October 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, between certain contracting stevedores of the port of Baltimore and vicinity and local union No. 921 of the International Longshoremen's Association:

HOURLY RATES.

Class of work.	Regular time.	Overtime.
Foremen.....	\$0.90	\$1.35
Deck men.....	1.85	1.30
Trimming oats, wheat, rye, barley, flaxseed, buckwheat, and corn.....	.85	1.30
Carrying and stowing bagged grain from the spouts.....	1.65	1.30

¹ Minimum of one-half or one whole day's pay, as the case may be.

² Minimum of one-half hour's pay.

Bag sewers and inholders are to be paid 95 cents per 100 bushels and under certain circumstances an additional 50 cents per hour.

These new hourly wage rates for regular time are 15 cents less than the rates effective May 15, 1921; the new overtime rates for the most part are 20 cents less than at such date.

The basic day in both of these new agreements is eight hours—from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 5 p. m. on all week days.

These agreements also provide—

For eight holidays, on three of which, Christmas, Fourth of July, and Labor Day, only mail and baggage are to be handled except by special agreement.

That men working during day meal hours shall be paid at overtime rates and when working during night meal hours, at still higher rates.

That higher rates are to be paid for handling cargoes damaged by fire or water or in a distressed condition than for handling sound cargoes.

For the arbitration of disputes, in re interpretation of agreements, by committees representing both employers and employees.

That the union will not attempt "to uphold incompetency or shirking of work," such offenses to be dealt with as the employer sees fit or as circumstances demand.

That when the unions, parties to these agreements, can not furnish a sufficient number of men to do the work in a satisfactory manner the employers are allowed "to engage such other men as are available, and these men shall remain until the end of the day's work."

That a man found guilty of violating any provisions of these agreements shall be expelled at once from his local organization.

General Cargo Handling—Portland, Maine.

ACCORDING to an agreement, signed December 29, 1921, between the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Portland Deepwater Steamship Lines and contracting stevedores and local No. 861 of the International Association of Longshoremen, the following wages are to prevail until October 1, 1922:

[338]

HOURLY RATES.

Class of work.	Regular time.	Overtime.
General cargo.....	\$0.65	\$1.00
Handling wet hides.....	.80	1.15
Handling bulk cargo and nitrate.....	.70	1.05
Grain in bulk.....	.85	1.30
Refrigerated cargo loaded in refrigerator boxes, temperature 20° or lower.....	.75	1.10

This agreement provides for a basic 8-hour day and a 48-hour week. The hourly rates, regular time, on general cargo, bulk cargo, and nitrate, and grain are now 15 cents less than the rates for the same kind of work, which were in effect May 15, 1921. The new agreement also involves other reductions.

Article II states that:

For all work on wrecked and stranded vessels and fire jobs from 8 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. men shall receive \$1.30 per hour; from 5 p. m. to 8 a. m. men shall receive \$2 per hour. Sundays and holidays men shall receive \$2 per hour. All time to count from time the men leave the wharf until return to same (as the case may be). Men not to be paid meal hours unless they work; if worked, \$2.60 per hour. When rubber boots are required for handling salvaged wet cargo, they shall be provided by the employers.

Articles XVII reads:

When men are ordered out to work they shall be paid for two hours at the prevailing rate whether they begin work or not, except when the men refuse to start owing to weather or other conditions, except as otherwise provided in Article XVI.

Among the numerous articles dealing with matters other than wages there are provisions for employing nonunion men when the members of local No. 861 are unavailable; for the arbitration of controversies; for the number of men constituting gangs on different classes of work; for the transmission of orders from the contracting stevedore or walking boss direct to the men through the foreman; for suitable shelter for men working on deck in bad weather; and for the placing of the permanent walking boss wherever the stevedore or company may think suitable, when several ships are in port.

General Longshore Work—Gulfport, Miss.

A "GENTLEMEN'S understanding," unsigned, effective until midnight September 30, 1922, has recently been reached between the stevedores and steamship interests employing longshore labor on and about the Gulfport pier and docks and locals Nos. 352, 795, and 1084 of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The agreement provides that nonunion men may not be employed on or about the pier and docks of Gulfport except when there are not sufficient union men available to carry on the work properly, and such nonunion men must not be retained any longer than necessary to secure members from the locals, who are parties to this understanding.

The regular working day of 8 hours begins at 7 a. m. One hour's intermission for lunch is provided. If the men work even the fraction of the lunch period they shall be paid for a full half hour's labor. Work is not allowed on Sundays or six holidays, including Armistice Day, unless the men are paid 82½ cents per hour for such work.

The rate for rigging up and preparing a ship for cargo is 55 cents per hour. A differential of 10 cents is provided for the handling of creosoted products. Wages must be paid in legal tender and on Saturday afternoon between 4 and 5 p. m.

Neither foremen nor laborers shall be permitted to work at night when they have worked the day immediately preceding that night; "all crews must be changed when night work is to be done, provided of course that there are sufficient men who are idle during the day to make up necessary night crews."

Other articles of the agreement deal with such matters as the number of men and number of gangs to be employed on specified jobs, the equal division of employment between white and colored men, the furnishing of transportation by the employer, and provision for a good cook and plenty of good substantial food when work is to be done at Ship Island; time spent in waiting for cargoes, and cessation of work because of stormy weather.

Paper Industry.^a

AN ARBITRATION decision was handed down January 4, 1922, reducing the wages of the lower paid workers in the largest independent paper companies of the United States and Canada. Employees receiving less than 54 cents an hour were reduced 8 cents an hour. There was no decrease in wages for those receiving 54 cents an hour and over. The minimum rate for male employees is now 32 cents per hour, or \$15.36 per week; for female employees, 24 cents per hour, or \$12 per week. This reduction was applied to over 75 per cent of the employees. The new wage scale went into effect January 9, 1922, and will continue until the date of the expiration of the arbitration agreement, May 1, 1922.

Shoe Workers—New York.

THE arbitration board selected pursuant to the agreement between the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade of Greater New York handed down a decision on December 1, 1921. An immediate reduction of 10 per cent was ordered in the wages of both piece and time workers, with the exception of week workers whose weekly rate does not exceed \$16. This reduction is to continue in effect until November 1, 1922, but a further reduction is to be made on May 1, "for each 1 per cent reduction below the present accepted cost-of-living standard of 79.7 per cent as shown by the report of the United States Department of Labor, but not to exceed 5 per cent. The latest report prior to May 1, 1922, of the United States Department of Labor relating to the city of New York shall be used to determine the cost of living on May 1, 1922."

The demand for the increase in hours from 44 to 48 was denied by the board.

^a New York Times of Jan. 5, 1922, p. 25, and letter under date of Jan. 11, 1922, from the president of the International Brotherhood Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers.

Collective Agreements in France in 1920.

THE French Bulletin du Travail for July-August-September, 1921, gives (pp. 246, 247) an analysis of the 345 collective agreements concluded in France during the year 1920. The following table shows the number of agreements in each industry.

NUMBER OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED IN FRANCE IN 1920, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of agreements.	Industry.	Number of agreements.
Clothing.....	53	Textiles.....	18
Food.....	33	Hides and leather.....	17
Wood.....	31	Chemical.....	16
Mines.....	39	Agriculture.....	16
Metals.....	30	Gravel and quarrying.....	14
Transportation and warehousing.....	29	Commerce.....	3
Building.....	24		
Paper, cardboard, polygraphic industries.....	22	Total.....	345

The information furnished the Labor Department as to the circumstances leading up to the agreement is incomplete but it appears that at least 72 agreements were reached as the result of a strike. Twenty-six arbitration decisions have been included in the list of collective agreements, since they have as a basis a preliminary agreement between the two parties. The agreements were reached in 124 instances between employers' associations and labor unions, 64 were between individual employers or unorganized groups of employers and labor unions, 3 between employers' organizations and unorganized groups of employees, and 50 were the result of decisions of commissions either permanent or specially appointed. Among these last agreements are 31 decisions of the mixed regional and local mining commissions.

The duration of the agreements was given in only 32 cases. Of these, 22 were to last from one to six months; 6, from six months to 1 year; 2, from 1 to 2 years; 1, for 5 years, and another for 12 years. Forty-five agreements provided for arbitration machinery to settle disputes arising from the application of the agreement, four of these being permanent commissions. Mixed commissions to revise wage scales and bonuses according to the cost of living were established in 20 instances, and 39 provided for family allowances. Out of the 345 agreements 191 were settled without the intervention of a third party, while 154 were settled by the intervention of justices of the peace, prefects, labor inspectors, mayors, and the Ministries of Labor, Public Works, and Agriculture. Minimum wages were dealt with in 275 cases, the eight-hour day in 113, organization of apprenticeship in 25, regulation of notice of dismissal in 17, and placement and recruitment of workers in 6 cases.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in December, 1921.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in December, 1921, from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining.

Comparing the figures of December, 1921, with those for identical establishments for December, 1920, it appears that in 8 of the 14 industries there were increases in the number of persons employed, while in 6 industries there were decreases. The largest increase, 119.9 per cent, appears in the woolen industry. This is due to the fact that business was practically suspended throughout the greater part of the industry in December, 1920. A decrease of 29.3 per cent is shown in the iron and steel industry and a decrease of 19.7 per cent for car building and repairing.

Seven of the 14 industries show increases in the total amount of pay roll for December, 1921, as compared with December, 1920. The remaining 7 industries show decreases in the amount of pay roll. The woolen industry shows the most important increase—113.8 per cent, while an increase of 101.7 per cent occurred in men's ready-made clothing. Percentage decreases of 59.4 and 43.3 appear in iron and steel and bituminous coal mining, respectively.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1920, AND DECEMBER, 1921.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments reporting for Decem-ber, both years.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			Decem-ber, 1920.	Decem-ber, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	December, 1920.	Decem-ber, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Iron and steel.....	121	3 month.	177,016	125,195	- 29.3	\$13,755,557	\$5,584,636	- 59.4
Automobile manufacturing..	52	1 week..	94,475	87,990	- 6.9	2,651,912	2,316,053	- 12.7
Car building and repairing....	61	3 month.	73,455	58,962	- 19.7	5,385,217	3,527,457	- 34.5
Cotton manufacturing.....	58	1 week..	44,714	50,294	+ 12.5	821,541	869,811	+ 5.9
Cotton finishing.....	17	do.....	10,089	13,667	+ 35.5	245,894	304,932	+ 24.0
Hosiery and underwear.....	62	do.....	16,158	29,632	+ 83.4	287,397	517,446	+ 80.0
Woolen.....	49	do.....	18,731	41,196	+119.9	447,816	957,256	+113.8
Silk.....	46	2 weeks..	15,768	18,095	+ 14.8	683,754	768,743	+ 11.0
Men's ready-made clothing..	46	1 week..	17,205	31,875	+ 85.3	477,152	962,428	+101.7
Leather manufacturing.....	36	do.....	12,223	14,385	+ 17.7	316,118	313,124	- .9
Boots and shoes.....	82	do.....	48,660	64,982	+ 33.5	1,076,147	1,497,209	+ 39.1
Paper making.....	56	do.....	31,266	25,599	- 18.1	860,949	621,023	- 27.9
Cigar manufacturing.....	54	do.....	16,879	16,423	- 2.7	350,216	298,674	- 14.7
Coal mining (bituminous)...	87	3 month.	24,417	20,908	- 14.4	2,221,091	1,258,509	- 43.3

Comparative data for December, 1921, and November, 1921, appear in the following table. The figures show that in 7 industries there were increases in the number of persons on the pay roll in December as compared with November, and in 7, decreases. Leather manu-

facturing shows an increase of 5.4 per cent and car building and repairing an increase of 3.2 per cent. A decrease of 5.1 per cent is shown for bituminous coal mining, and one of 3 per cent for automobile manufacturing.

When comparing December, 1921, with November, 1921, 12 industries show increases in the amount of money paid to employees and 2 show decreases. Percentage increases of 14.3 and 12.5 appear in men's ready-made clothing and silk, respectively. A decrease of 10.8 per cent is shown for bituminous coal mining and one of 7.2 per cent for automobiles.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1921, AND DECEMBER, 1921.

Industry.	Establishments reporting for November and December, 1921.	Period of pay roll.	Number on pay roll.			Amount of pay roll.		
			November, 1921.	December, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	November, 1921.	December, 1921.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Iron and steel.....	120	1 month	125,103	124,871	-0.2	\$5,312,453	\$5,576,970	+ 5.0
Automobile manufacturing...	51	1 week..	90,575	87,833	-3.0	2,489,973	2,311,870	- 7.2
Car building and repairing...	61	1 month	56,532	58,354	+3.2	3,388,556	3,487,623	+ 2.9
Cotton manufacturing.....	58	1 week..	50,502	50,294	- .4	781,471	869,811	+11.3
Cotton finishing.....	17	do.....	13,710	13,667	- .3	271,808	304,932	+12.2
Hosiery and underwear.....	62	do.....	30,674	31,025	+1.1	506,135	541,943	+ 7.1
Woolen.....	49	do.....	42,041	41,196	-2.0	933,142	957,256	+ 2.6
Silk.....	46	2 weeks..	17,935	18,095	+ .9	683,079	768,743	+12.5
Men's ready-made clothing...	50	1 week..	31,778	32,622	+2.7	860,423	983,289	+14.3
Leather manufacturing.....	35	do.....	13,262	13,982	+5.4	273,232	304,960	+11.6
Boots and shoes.....	81	do.....	62,853	64,609	+2.8	1,328,323	1,489,788	+12.2
Paper making.....	57	do.....	24,722	24,772	+ .2	593,381	602,066	+ 1.5
Cigar manufacturing.....	57	do.....	17,242	16,933	-1.8	293,302	306,687	+ 4.6
Coal mining (bituminous)....	88	1 month.	22,217	21,073	-5.1	1,414,025	1,261,947	-10.8

In addition to the data presented in the above tables as to the number of employees on the pay roll, 104 establishments in the iron and steel industry reported 99,968 employees as actually working on the last full day of the pay-roll period in December, 1921, as against 142,870 for the reported pay-roll period in December, 1920, a decrease of 30 per cent. Figures given for 103 plants in the iron and steel industry show that 100,451 employees were actually working on the last full day of the pay-roll period reported for December, 1921, as against 104,012 employees for the pay-roll period in November, 1921, a decrease of 3.4 per cent.

Changes in Wage Rates and Per Capita Earnings.

DURING the period November 15 to December 15, there were wage changes made by some of the establishments in 11 of the 14 industries.

Iron and steel.—One establishment in the iron and steel industry made a wage rate reduction of 20 per cent to 12 per cent of the employees. Two mills reported a decrease of 10 per cent in rates of wages, which affected all employees in one mill and 15 per cent of the employees in the second mill. A decrease of 8 per cent was made

by one firm to 14 per cent of the force. Comparing November and December figures, an increase of 5.2 per cent in per capita earnings was noted, as employment conditions in this industry were gradually improving.

Automobiles.—A decrease of 30 per cent was reported by one establishment, affecting 10 per cent of the men. The wages of the entire force of one plant were reduced 20 per cent. A comparison of the November and December pay rolls shows a decrease of 4.3 per cent in the per capita earnings, due to part-time operation of shops.

Car building and repairing.—In one shop a 10 per cent decrease in wage rates was made to 70 per cent of the force. The per capita earnings for December were 0.3 per cent lower than those for November.

Cotton manufacturing.—An increase in the amount of time worked was shown for this period and the per capita earnings were 11.8 per cent greater in December than in November.

Cotton finishing.—Five per cent of the employees in one plant were granted an increase of 10 per cent. A large percentage of the establishments reported more time worked and a general improvement in business was shown throughout the industry. The per capita earnings for December were 12.5 higher than those for November.

Hosiery and underwear.—An increase of 5.9 per cent in per capita earnings was shown when the December pay roll was compared with the pay roll for November. More time was worked during December, and the establishments were gradually getting back to normal production.

Woolen.—When per capita earnings for December were compared with those for November, an increase of 4.7 per cent was shown.

Silk.—A 10 per cent decrease in wages was reported by 4 mills, affecting all of the men in one mill, 90 per cent in the second mill, 30 per cent in the third, and 8 per cent in the fourth. A wage-rate decrease of 8 per cent was made to 70 per cent of the employees in one establishment. The reports from the silk mills show that in many instances more time was worked than in November. The per capita earnings showed an increase of 11.5 per cent when November and December figures were compared.

Men's ready-made clothing.—One factory reported a decrease of 20 per cent in wages, but did not state the number of employees affected. An increase of 11.3 per cent was shown when per capita earnings for November and December were compared.

Leather.—One tannery granted an increase of 12½ per cent to 6½ per cent of the employees. All employees in two plants were reduced 10 per cent in wages, while another plant reported a decrease of 9.8 per cent to 75 per cent of the men. Tanneries increased their forces to some extent, and when the pay rolls for November and December were compared an increase of 5.9 per cent was noted in per capita earnings.

Boots and shoes.—A wage decrease of 10 per cent was reported by 6 factories, affecting all of the men in one factory, 87 per cent in the second, 70 per cent in the third, 65 per cent in the fourth, 48 per cent in the fifth, and 44 per cent in the sixth. When per capita earnings for November and December were compared, an increase of 9.1 per cent appeared.

Paper making.—A wage-rate decrease of 15 per cent, affecting 94 per cent of the employees, was made by one mill. In two establishments decreases of 10 per cent were reported, affecting all employees in one establishment and 5 per cent in the second establishment. Improvement in business was reported for this industry, and the per capita earnings were 1.3 per cent higher for December than for November.

Cigars.—In one factory 75 per cent of the force had a wage-rate reduction of 10 per cent. An increase of 6.5 per cent in per capita earnings was shown when November and December pay rolls were compared.

Bituminous coal.—In one mine all tonnage men had wage-rate decreases ranging from 20 to 25 per cent, while the remainder of the force were cut approximately 31 per cent in wages. A reduction of 30 per cent in wages was made to all men in one mine. A wage decrease to the entire force was reported by one mine, but the per cent of decrease was not stated. Due to a small demand for coal in certain localities, less time was worked by the mines, and the per capita earnings decreased 5.9 per cent in December.

Reports of State Employment Offices.

Arkansas.

BULLETIN No. 7, issued by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics and the Federal-State Employment Service of Arkansas, shows a slight increase in employment in that State in November, 1921, as compared with October. Reports received from 543 establishments representing practically every important industry in the State, showed 14,737 persons on the pay roll for November as compared with 14,507 for October. While the number of employees increased slightly, there was a decrease in the amount of the pay roll, the October pay roll being \$990,271 and the November pay roll amounting to \$976,256.

The saw and planing mill industry showed quite an increase in the month. The number of employees increased from 3,576 to 3,729 and the pay roll increased from \$179,593 in October to \$193,500 for November.

Building trades were reported busy, with employment good all over the State. All labor demands were met from the local supply. Building material manufactures reported a decline in employment; the metal trades and general and auto repair shops showed an increase; coal mining remained dull with a great amount of unemployment.

Colorado.

THE State free employment offices have been quite active during the past fiscal year. Filed reports from all the offices in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Grand Junction show that from December, 1920, to December, 1921, 50,333 persons applied for work to these various offices and 22,154 were placed.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics for the first time obtained monthly reports from private employment offices of the State. These reports show that during five months of the year such offices secured places for 17,652 persons.

Illinois.^a

INDUSTRIAL conditions in Illinois were practically the same on November 30, as on October 31. Reports from 615 firms, chiefly manufacturers, but including every important industry in the State, show 201,472 persons on the pay rolls at the end of November, a reduction of 0.9 per cent from the number reported the previous month. The seasonal declines, which continued during November, were offset by improvements in other lines. In the iron and steel industry, 59 reporting firms reduced their operations by 4.8 per cent, and in the machinery manufacturing industry 79 firms, employing over 50,000 workers, reported a reduction of 2.3 per cent.

Nebraska.

IT IS stated in the annual report of the Nebraska Department of Labor for 1921 that the division of free employment located at Lincoln has done very good work during the year. For the last few months the department has also had a man in Omaha to cooperate with all the free employment bureaus in that city in order to aid those who are looking for employment or help.

The following is a résumé of the work of the Lincoln office for 1921:

Sex.	Registra- tions.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Reported placed.
Male.....	10,223	6,030	6,074	3,460
Female.....	771	544	473	267
Total.....	10,994	6,574	6,547	3,727

New York.^b

THE New York Industrial Commissioner reports that there was practically no change in factory employment from November to December. Further evidence of a gradual recovery from the depression of the past year appeared in some industries, however. His statement is based on reports from over 1,500 manufacturers. The rising trend of employment in the metal products industries, which began in September, continued through November and December. Increased employment also occurred in the iron and steel industry. The chief reductions in employment during the month occurred in the food products industries. The women's clothing industry reported further reduction on account of the strike in the cloak and suit factories of New York City. The textile industries, particularly wool manufactures, also showed a reduction in December.

^a The Employment Bulletin, Chicago, December, 1921.

^b Typewritten statement from the New York State Department of Labor, Jan. 13, 1922.

Wisconsin.^c

THE report on the state of the Wisconsin labor market in November, 1921, is based on an analysis of reports from 211 establishments with 58,100 employees (or almost one-third of the factory workers of the State who were then employed) and a weekly pay roll of \$1,245,000. Compared with October there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent in number of employees, a reduction of 1.9 per cent in total wages paid, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent in average weekly earnings. As compared with July, 1920, the number of employees was 34.5 per cent smaller, the total amount of wages paid was 49.5 per cent less, and the average weekly earnings 22.8 per cent lower. The decline in number of employees continued in foundries and machine shops, as well as in automobile and motorcycle manufacturing. A larger number of workers were reported in boot and shoe and meat-packing establishments.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries.

SINCE the last publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of data on unemployment in foreign countries (December, 1921, pp. 127-137), the situation as regards the state of employment shows signs of improvement in Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, Austria, and Canada. In Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and Denmark unemployment has increased, while in Norway the situation has remained unchanged. Briefly summarized the situation in the individual countries was the following:

Great Britain.—Employment generally continued bad during November, with much unemployment and short-time work. In some industries, including coal, iron, and shale mining, tin plate and sheet steel manufacture, and the hosiery and silk trades, an improvement was reported, but in a number of others, including the engineering, shipbuilding, brick, cement, pottery, and building trades, there was a further decline.

Germany.—October has not yet brought the reaction in the labor market that was feared. The swift and great fall in the value of the mark which occurred during the month as the result of the Upper Silesian decision had the effect of further stimulating sales and replacement of stock, a movement to which additional impetus was given by early Christmas purchases on the part of consumers. Under these joint influences manufacturing industries were even busier than in the preceding month, thus compensating for the seasonal decline experienced in other industries. One should not, however, be misguided by the deceptive character of this business activity. Apart from the fact that internal purchasing power must soon be paralyzed, the purchase of raw materials from abroad, which is necessary for the carrying on of industry and the maintenance of employment, is rendered many times more costly, so that even if sales should continue at their present favorable level a collapse of business under-

^c Typewritten statement from the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin (Bulletin 15).

takings—especially those working with a moderate capital—seems inevitable.

France.—The economic situation still presents a changing picture of favorable and unfavorable symptoms. Of late, the minister of finance as well as the minister of public works has emphasized that a general improvement of the economic situation has set in and in support of this statement they have pointed to the increase in railroad traffic and the decrease in the number of persons in receipt of unemployment allowances. Official and private reports indicate increased activity in the iron and steel, chemical, and textile industries. For coal mining the prospects are less favorable. Although reliable unemployment statistics are not available, it becomes evident from the scanty official data published that employment in France is practically normal.

Belgium.—The economic situation shows but slight improvement. Unemployment, which had reached its highest level in May, has somewhat decreased but is still very extensive. Lack of raw material and of orders are given as the chief reasons by the *Revue de Travail* for the present high rate of unemployment.

Italy.—Unemployment is increasing from month to month. In September the number of unemployed increased in all industries with the exception of the textile industry. The building trades alone reported 130,334 workers as unemployed, and in the metal-working industries the unemployed numbered 72,775. The metal-working industries are in a very critical condition, operation having become unprofitable owing to large wage increases granted this year and the refusal of the workers to accept any reduction in wages before the close of the year. The woolen industry is practically idle. The chemical industry suffers greatly from the competition of German dyes.

Switzerland.—Unemployment underwent a further increase during the three months September, October, and November. This increase is only partly offset by a slight decrease in the number of short-time workers. The serious industrial crisis continues. In the embroidery industry many factories have shut down while others operate on a part-time schedule. The watch industry has curtailed production to one-half of last year's output. The shoe industry is also undergoing a serious crisis, the largest factory being often forced to temporary shutdowns. Several silk factories intend to move their plants to Canada.

Holland.—The economic situation has not improved of late. The present crisis is chiefly due to the inability of Dutch industries to compete with foreign industries, especially those of Germany. The textile industry is the only one in which unemployment has decreased. In the diamond-cutting industry unemployment has apparently decreased, but the decrease is due to the fact that large numbers of diamond cutters have emigrated to Antwerp, Belgium.

Denmark.—Unemployment, which had somewhat decreased in September, again increased during October and November. The only industry in which there was a considerable decrease of unemployment is the textile industry.

Norway.—The economic situation continues to be bad. Unemployment remains stationary, the number of unemployed being estimated at 26,000. Of trade-unions, those of bookbinders, metal workers, and cabinetmakers report the relatively largest employment.

Sweden.—The Swedish industries are suffering from a general economic depression chiefly due to foreign competition. The textile industry has of late received a considerable number of domestic orders, but experts consider the revival in this industry to be merely temporary. The largest number of unemployed is reported by the federations of sawmill workers, unskilled factory workers, and woodworkers.

Austria.—In so far as Vienna is concerned the situation of the labor market is steadily improving. The number of unemployed metal workers, who form the largest contingent of the unemployed workers, is decreasing from month to month. Conditions have also improved in the building trades, the paper, woodworking, hat, shoe, chemical, clothing, textile, and leather industries. In the hotel and restaurant trade, the food industry, and the printing trade unemployment has increased.

Canada.—The curve of employment based on returns of employers showed a slightly downward tendency during November; the improvement indicated at the beginning of the month was not maintained, and a pronounced decrease in employment was recorded in the latter part of November. Employment was still much below the level of the corresponding period in 1920. This is especially true of the following industry groups: Lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper, clay, glass, stone, and nonferrous metal products. Logging, in spite of very substantial gains recorded during the last four months, continued below the level of last year, as did also railway construction, commerce, and mining as a whole.

A summary of the latest statistical reports on unemployment in foreign countries is given below in table form.

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	Number or per cent of unemployed.	Source of data.	Remarks.
Great Britain.....	Nov. 30, 1921	15.9 per cent of trade-union members....	Labor Gazette, December, 1921.....	The per cent of unemployed trade-union members at the end of October, 1921, was 15.6 and 3.7 at the end of November, 1920. Of the 1,865,170 persons having lodged their unemployment books 1,505,590 were males and 359,580 were females. In addition 268,148 insured persons (155,294 males and 112,854 females) were systematic short-time workers and entitled to out-of-work donation. The per cent of totally unemployed on December 2, 1921, was 15.7, and that of short-time workers 2.3.
	Dec. 2, 1921	1,865,170 (number of unemployment books lodged), representing 15.7 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	.....do.....	
Germany.....	Oct. —, 1921	890,771 applicants for employment on live register of employment exchanges.	Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, Nov. 30, 1921.....	The corresponding number in September, 1921, was 896,113. The number of applicants per 100 vacant situations was 128 in October, 1921, as against 132 for the preceding months. The per cent of unemployed trade-union members at the end of the last week of September, 1921, was 1.4, and 4.9 at the end of October, 1920. Of the 131,871 persons receiving unemployment donation 115,362 were males and 36,479 were females. On Oct. 1, 1921, the total number was 185,482. Of the 19,066 persons on the live register of employment exchanges, 13,765 were males and 5,271 were females. The corresponding numbers for the preceding week were 18,330, 13,374, and 4,956, respectively. Of the persons in receipt of unemployment benefits, 8,191 were males and 2,646 were females. At the end of the preceding week the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits was 11,277. The corresponding per cent for Aug. 31, 1921, was 2.7. The aggregate days of unemployment in September numbered 2,284,739, as compared with 2,654,130 in August.
	Oct. 29, 1921	1.2 per cent of trade-union members.....	.....do.....	
	Nov. 1, 1921	151,871 persons received unemployment donations.	.....do.....	
	Dec. 10, 1921	19,066 persons on the live register of employment exchanges.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Dec. 17, 1921.	
France.....	Dec. 16, 1921	10,837 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds.	.....do.....	The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits, 8,191 were males and 2,646 were females. At the end of the preceding week the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits was 11,277. The corresponding per cent for Aug. 31, 1921, was 2.7. The aggregate days of unemployment in September numbered 2,284,739, as compared with 2,654,130 in August.
	Sept. 30, 1921	132,204 members of unemployment funds, or 17.7 per cent of the total membership, were either out of work or on short time.	Revue du Travail, Nov., 1921.....	
Belgium.....	Oct. —, 1921	15,691 applications for employment at public employment exchanges.	.....do.....	The number of applicants for work in September was 15,197. For every 100 vacant situations there were 170 applicants in October as against 159 in September.
	Aug. 1, 1921	485,194 unemployed; 180,456 part-time (rotation) workers; 41,059 short-time workers.	Bollettino del Lavoro, August-September, 1921.	
Italy.....	Oct. 1, 1921	473,216 unemployed persons.....	Popolo Romano, Nov. 10, 1921.....	This figure shows an increase of 2,674 during the month of September. The corresponding number in October, 1921, was 56,965. Per 100 vacant situations there were 887 male and 448 female applicants in November, 1921. The corresponding figures for October, 1921, were 818 and 457.
	Nov. —, 1921	61,305 applicants for employment at public employment exchanges.	Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, Dec. 15, 1921.	
Switzerland.....	Nov. —, 1921	61,305 applicants for employment at public employment exchanges.	Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, Dec. 15, 1921.	

[350]

Nov. 30, 1921 80,692 totally unemployed; 56,869 short-time workers.

The corresponding figures for Oct. 31, 1921, were 74,238 totally unemployed and 59,835 short-time workers.

Nov. 30, 1921	80,692 totally unemployed; 56,869 short-time workers.	.....do.....	The corresponding figures for Oct. 31, 1921, were 74,235 totally unemployed and 59,835 short-time workers. In October 14,526 persons were counted as totally unemployed and in November 19,065 persons employed on emergency public works. The corresponding number on Oct. 31, 1921, was 39,072.
Nov. 30, 1921	40,787 persons received unemployment donations.	.....do.....	The corresponding number in September, 1921, was 75,339.
Oct. —, 1921	75,624 (61,092 male and 14,532 female) applicants on live register of employment exchanges.	Maandschrift van het Central Bureau voor de Statistiek, Nov. 30, 1921.	Of the 57,728 unemployed persons, 28,804 were in Copenhagen, 11,103 in the islands, and 17,821 in Jutland.
Nov. 9, 1921	57,728 unemployed.....	Statistiske Efterretninger, Dec. 14, 1921.	The corresponding per cent for the last week of October, 1921, was 18.3.
Nov. 25, 1921	20.8 per cent of members of trade-unions.	.....do.....	The corresponding per cent at the end of August, 1921, was 14.7 and 3.6 at the end of September, 1920.
Sept. 30, 1921	14.7 per cent of members of trade-unions.	Labor Gazette, December, 1921.....	The corresponding per cent at the end of August, 1921, was 26.8 and 2.9 at the end of September, 1920.
Sept. 30, 1921	26.2 per cent of members of trade-unions.	.....do.....	The corresponding number at the end of September, 1921, was 24,138.
Oct. 31, 1921	19,994 applicants on live register of employment exchanges.	Ämtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, Dec. 1, 1921.	The corresponding number at the end of September, 1921, was 8,621.
	6,942 persons receiving unemployment donation.	.....do.....	The corresponding per cent on Oct. 1, 1921, was 8.5 and 6.1 on Nov. 1, 1920.
Nov. 1, 1921	7.4 per cent of members of trade-unions..	Labor Gazette, December, 1921.....	

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

International Congress of Working Women at Geneva.^a

THE Second International Congress of Working Women was held at Geneva, Switzerland, October 17 to 25, 1921.^b Belgium, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United States were represented by delegates, and numerous visitors and guests from various countries were in attendance.

A resolution was unanimously passed favoring a policy of total disarmament and urging the Powers convening in Washington on November 11 "to take steps toward the immediate disarmament of the nations." A representative was elected to deliver this message in person to the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

The congress expressed the conviction that the solution of the present unemployment problem is "the reestablishment of world trade," and called upon the various countries to act together to stabilize exchanges and extend credit. It was pointed out that wage reductions had only aggravated industrial difficulties by cutting down the workers' purchasing power.

It was voted that all social legislation should benefit office, shop, and agricultural employees as well as factory workers, irrespective of color, race, religion, or sex.

Recommendations were adopted that agricultural laborers should not sleep in stables, that they should have separate beds properly aired, that when necessary their rooms must be properly heated, and that the sexes must be provided with separate and sanitary accommodations.

The congress demanded the prohibition of the use of white lead in industry, also the disinfection of all wool at embarkation ports, and the scientific treatment of animals to protect textile workers against anthrax. Other resolutions dealt with the weekly rest period, holidays with pay, and work intermissions during the day.

The name of the congress was changed to the International Federation of Working Women, the purposes of which may be summarized as follows:

1. To promote trade-union organizations among women.
2. To develop an international policy giving special consideration to the needs of women and children and to examine all projects for legislation proposed by the International Labor Conference.
3. To promote the appointment of working women on organizations affecting the welfare of the workers.

Mrs. Raymond Robins was again elected president. The new secretary is Dr. Marion Phillips, of London, England.

^a Press release from International Congress of Working Women, Oct. 26, 1921, Geneva, and press release from National Women's Trade Union League, Nov. 29, 1921, Washington, D. C.

^b For account of first congress see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1919, pp. 280-290.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Report of the Massachusetts Division of Industrial Safety, 1920.

THERE were 3,801 orders relative to hazards found in Massachusetts industries issued during the year ending November 30, 1920, according to the report of the division of industrial safety of the State Department of Labor and Industries for that year. Frequently single orders have resulted in the elimination of many hazards.

The division's inspectors continually advocate the organizing of safety committees and the employment of safety engineers. Many well-established Massachusetts concerns have followed this counsel, and the report states that reduction of accidents has invariably resulted. In some instances the time loss due to accidents has been reduced to an almost negligible amount.

In the year covered by the report, 5,426 inspections were made of buildings in the course of construction. Numerous sources of industrial accidents were found; for example, inadequately protected hoistways, improperly guarded floor openings, and scaffoldings without safety rails. One thousand and forty-one orders were issued relating to compliance with rules and regulations.

The department accomplished much in preventing painters from being employed on unsuitable staging. When attention has been called to unsafe rigging, rules have usually been promptly followed. The department has discouraged the customary trade practice of loaning rigging. Painters have been advised to report on defective rigging or ladders. Efforts have been made also to impress these employees with the importance of personal cleanliness because of the great lead hazard in their trade.

There were 4,895 orders issued dealing with industrial health matters. Court action is seldom required for the enforcement of sanitary laws.

The report stresses the important part that first-aid treatment has played in decreasing sickness and the number of accidents and deaths among Massachusetts workers.

In 1917, 52 cases of anthrax were reported in the State; in 1919, 22; and in 1920, 18. Methods of prevention on the part of Federal and State authorities would seem to account for this reduction.

In the year ending November 30, 1920, 50 cases of lead poisoning and 21 cases of dermatitis were investigated. During the same period 15 cases of workmen suffering from benzene fumes and gases and 3 cases of benzol poisoning were reported by physicians to the department.

The number of home work licenses granted in the year was 2,139. Conferences were held with firms, and arrangements were made by which inspections of home work would be restricted to persons who would make practical use of the licenses. It had been found that many people applied for licenses who used them only for a little while and in some cases not at all.

Physical Examinations and Rehabilitation of Employees.

THE New York City Department of Health has made periodic physical examinations of its employees since 1914. A recent report^a shows the value of this work to employees particularly where follow-up work to correct the deficiencies revealed by the examinations is done. In 1920 out of a total of 2,548 employees, 1,105 men and 1,443 women, about 275 men and 1,038 women, including both field and office workers, were examined. While these examinations are given annually, those employees showing marked physical impairment are urged to return for further advice and assistance, and all employees who are absent from work on account of illness for one month or more are required to undergo a physical examination before returning to work.

The reports extending over a period of six years show a greater number of cardiac impairments among women than among men, and contrary to the usual order the women showed persistently higher blood pressures than men, proving, the report states, that occupation as much as sex affects this condition. Women also were found to be more subject to anemia, low weight, and low blood pressure. As a result of the physical examinations many cases of high blood pressure have been reduced without resort to medication by careful regulation of diet and habits of life, and a number of unsuspected cases of serious diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and tuberculosis were detected and given treatment. Several cases of tuberculosis in the incipient stage were found and through treatment the disease was arrested.

The writer calls attention to the fact that departures from the normal are not necessarily due to employment although it is a very common practice to attribute every impairment or disability to occupation, and that overindulgence in tea, coffee, and other stimulants, eating unwholesome or indigestible food, worry, and nerve strain, as well as untreated disease-bearing centers in the body, are likely to be factors in conditions which might seem to be purely of industrial origin. Heredity, age, sex, and environment, as well as occupation, are all factors bearing on the number and character of physical impairments.

Another point of interest, in connection with the fact established by several studies that the morbidity rate between 15 and 54 is higher for women than for men, is the relation of income to sickness. A study of the mortality of New York by sanitary areas (Monthly Bulletin, New York Department of Health, November, 1916) showed that the family income is the most important factor in raising or lowering morbidity and mortality. With an income sufficient to insure sanitary housing, good food, adequate clothing, and wholesome recreation, with proper attention in case of illness, morbidity and mortality rates were invariably found to be lower, while a condition of poverty with its train of social complications carried with it a high sickness and mortality rate. The writer therefore considers that in estimating the morbidity of women the eco-

^a Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Health, City of New York. Results of the physical examination of the employees of the New York City Department of Health, by Dr. Maud Glasgow. November, 1921. Pp. 269-284.

economic factor should not be overlooked and the fact that women are so much oftener overworked and underpaid than men is of importance in undermining resistance to disease and in causing sickness.

The sickness record of a group of nurses for the years 1915 and 1916 shows that in 1915 147 employees lost time amounting to more than six and one-half years, and in 1916, 144 nurses lost about seven and three-fourths years. This astonishing amount of sickness was found to prevail also in other years, as out of 194 nurses employed in 1920 138 lost 7.75 years on account of sickness. This extremely high rate was caused, no doubt, to a large extent by the nature of the work of these employees, the element of fatigue being of importance, as the work required them to walk from 3 to 8 miles daily.

Another report^b on the results of the physical examinations of employees is given in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. This report relates to the examinations of employees and the follow-up work of the medical department in a department store employing about 2,000 persons and covers examinations of 1,210 employees. The average age of the old employees examined was 27 and of the new employees 23½ years. Only 14, or 2.6 per cent, of the 532 new employees were found to be entirely without physical defects and only 7, or slightly over 1 per cent, of the 678 old employees. By ages there was found to be steady deterioration from the school-children group, which showed 75 per cent defective, to those over 40 years of age who were 99.3 per cent defective. A large number of infectious diseases and an immense number of cases of diseased tonsils were discovered. The gravity of the defects is shown by the fact that only 39 per cent of the defective employees could undergo treatment without stopping work, 47.3 per cent required from 1 to 10 days of hospital care, 8.8 per cent from 10 days to one month at hospital, and 4.5 per cent more than one month at hospital or sanatorium, while two cases were found to be incurable and unable to work. Of all these more or less serious cases but 6 per cent voluntarily secured competent treatment, while the others had to be seen one or more times before proper treatment was secured. The writer states that the most impressive single fact brought out by the study is the almost universal neglect of life and health. In the case of certain diseases treatment was compulsory, but in most cases it was optional, although efforts were made to induce the employees to take treatment. Including those cases for which treatment was compulsory only 19.8 per cent of the cases were given treatment. The author sums up the results of the study as follows:

There is a progressive deterioration of physique in the group of employees here studied and presumably among working people in general. This deterioration is found to be due to infection from associates, to persistent bad hygiene, and to continual neglect.

The initial or sporadic examination can not supply a healthy body of employees nor can it arrest this strong tendency to deterioration.

Medical supervision offers an effective means of securing the rehabilitation of employees, and salvage of large groups of men and women is thus practicable.

The time, therefore, is surely past when employer and physician, content to make a selection here and there, can watch with indifference the endless stream of more or less disabled men and women sweep by.

^b The rehabilitation of employees: An experience with 1,210 cases, by Dr. Frederic S. Kellogg. *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, January, 1922. Pp. 276-279.

Treatment of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.

A MONOGRAPH of the Bureau of Mines on the treatment of poisoning by carbon monoxide gas^a summarizes the conditions under which the danger of poisoning may exist and the treatment which physicians of the bureau have found most efficacious. This method, the report states, has been supported by laboratory investigation and has proved successful in practical experience. It can be used by first-aid men as well as by physicians. Carbon monoxide gas, the product of incomplete combustion, is one of the most widely distributed and frequent causes of industrial accidents since being without color, odor, or taste its presence is not easily detected. Sources of danger are blast and coke furnaces, smelters, and foundries, where it is an ever-present menace, leaky furnaces or chimneys, and gas stoves without proper flue connections. The exhaust gases from gasoline motors ordinarily contain from 5 to 7 per cent and sometimes as much as 13 per cent carbon monoxide, so that running an automobile engine in a closed garage and operating gasoline engines in insufficiently ventilated launches is highly dangerous. Other places where the gas is formed are stoker rooms, gun turrets on battleships, petroleum refineries, cement and brick plants using the Lablanc soda process, underground mines as the result of shot firing, mine explosions or mine fires, and tunnels where automobiles or coal or oil-burning locomotives are used.

Carbon monoxide exerts its deleterious action on the body by displacing oxygen from its combination with hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood, which normally absorbs oxygen from the air in the lungs and delivers it to the different tissues of the body. As the affinity of carbon monoxide for hemoglobin is about 300 times that of oxygen a very small amount of the gas will lock up in combination with hemoglobin and prevent the carrying of oxygen to the tissues, so that eventually degeneration sets in, resulting sometimes in irreparable damage even if the patient survives.

The symptoms of victims of acute and chronic carbon monoxide poisoning are described as follows:

The victim of acute carbon monoxide poisoning usually experiences the following symptoms: Yawning, sleepiness, tiredness, a feeling that the skin is tightly stretched across the forehead, a frontal headache at first dull and intermittent and later more severe and continuous; later this headache is replaced or masked by a typical one at the base and back of the skull, which causes the sufferer to hold his head as far back as possible in an effort to obtain relief; dizziness, nausea (feeling of sickness) and lassitude also occur. The pulse is at first normal, but later becomes full and rapid, the skin is flushed, the respiration becomes more rapid with exposure to the gas and later irregular. If the exposure is sufficiently long or the concentration sufficiently great, confusion and unconsciousness develop. As the victim recovers, he remains weak for some time; this is especially true of the leg muscles. Headache, sometimes very severe, confusion of mind, and partial loss of memory accompany recovery, but these pass off in time. The nausea may be sufficient to produce vomiting. All the symptoms are accentuated by exercise, eating and stimulants. When a man is overcome by large concentrations of the gas, the symptoms follow each other rapidly and he may quickly fall unconscious. The rate at which a man is overcome and the sequence in which the symptoms appear depend on several factors, the concentration of the gas, the extent to which he is exerting himself, the state of his health and individual predisposition, and the temperature, humidity,

^a United States Bureau of Mines. Reports of investigations. The treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning, by Dr. R. R. Sayers and Dr. H. R. O'Brien. December 1921, 4 pp. Serial No. 2304.

and air movement to which he is exposed. Exercise, high temperature, and great humidity, with no air movement, tend to increase respiration and heart rate and, consequently, result in more rapid absorption of carbon monoxide.

In a chronic form, carbon monoxide poisoning produces a tired feeling, headache, nausea, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, and sometimes mental dullness. Some people develop a "tolerance" for carbon monoxide, and may after a while be able to "stand" more of the gas than when first exposed to it. In the treatment of the chronic form of poisoning the most important factor is the avoiding of further exposure to carbon monoxide, and a thorough rest. Though there are probably many more cases of the chronic form than are usually recognized, it is in the treatment of the acute form that interest is generally centered.

Every moment of delay in getting the poison out of the blood in acute poisoning adds to the chances of failure of respiration and heart failure and it is of vital importance therefore, both to save life and to prevent future ill health, to eliminate the carbon monoxide from the blood as soon as possible. The patient should be at once taken into the fresh air but as the air content of oxygen is insufficient for speedy recovery it is essential to give oxygen in larger quantities. This may be done by administering pure oxygen from a tank when it is available either through an inhalator or a nasal catheter or it may be sprayed directly on the patient's face. It is recommended that all ambulances should be equipped with oxygen tanks. In the absence of a supply of oxygen if the victim's breathing has stopped or is very weak, irregular artificial respiration should be started by the prone pressure method, and blankets, hot water bottles, etc., should be used to keep the person warm. The artificial respiration should be continued for at least three hours without interruption or until natural breathing has been restored or a physician has arrived. Careful watch should be kept to see that natural breathing continues and if it stops artificial respiration should again be started. In addition to the administration of oxygen, which is of main importance, the patient should be kept quiet and lying flat to save his weakened heart and when he revives he should not be allowed to walk or exert himself in any way as there is danger of heart failure. Stimulants should be administered only by a doctor and the patient should be kept in bed a day at least and should be treated later as a convalescent with plenty of time to rest and recuperate.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Recent Reports.

California.

THE Industrial Accident Commission of California has issued its annual report of the operations of the compensation law of the State and of the State insurance fund, covering operations as to claims and awards for the fiscal year July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Accident data are for the calendar year 1920.

Deaths for 1920 numbered 592, as against 586 in 1919; permanent disabilities, 1,929 (of which 6 were total), as against 1,714 in 1919; and temporary disabilities, 130,993, as against 105,952 in the earlier year. Included in the foregoing are 596 cases of occupational diseases, 5 being fatal. Of the deaths, 490 were compensable, the remainder occurring outside the scope of the compensation act. Of the total (592), 115 occurred in manufacturing; railroad, vessel, and stevedoring operations were responsible for 104; construction for 89; public utilities, 66; mining, quarrying, and oil production, 60; agriculture, 59; the remaining 99 being due to various employments.

Total dependents survived in 329 cases, the number amounting to 717; 94 partial dependents were reported in 52 cases, while in 166 fatalities there were no dependents. The facts were unknown in 45 instances. The average age of widows was 36.9 years and of children, 7.9 years.

The average age of decedents was 37 years, and the average wage of all injured persons was \$31.76 per week. This compares with an average age of decedents in 1919 of 34 years, and an average weekly wage of \$26.76 for all injured.

The sum of \$6,346,658 was awarded as compensation during 1920, besides \$2,201,874 for medical, surgical, and hospital services, or \$8,548,532 in all.

During the year, 2,219 claims were filed with the commission, and 2,056 original cases decided. The main questions involved were extent and duration of disability, 531 cases; whether disability was the result of injury, 253 cases; whether injury was in course of employment, 232 cases; extent of permanent disability, 190 cases; hernia, 184 cases; and dependency, 120 cases. Compensation was awarded in 1,212 instances, denied in 571, settlements made in 73, and 200 cases were dismissed.

Efforts to review the awards of the commission were made in but .023 per cent of the cases in which awards were made; in but 6 of the 50 cases decided by the appellate courts was the award of the commission disturbed.

Special attention has been given to the subject of survivors in death benefit cases, the number of such cases reported on being 674. In 441 cases compensation was still being received, while in 233 the compensation period had been completed. A study of the adequacy of amounts provided showed that it had been adequate in 260 cases, needed for a longer time in 203 cases, needed in larger installments in 26 cases, needed both for a longer time and in larger installments in 69 cases, and not indispensable in 67 cases; in 49 cases no conclusion could be reached.

The activities of the medical department are indicated by a report of 1,533 general physical examinations held at the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices, 812 special examinations at the request of insurance companies, employers, or the commission, 839 medical opinions rendered, and 517 bills for treatment approved. Physiotherapy is recognized as being as much an integral part of the treatment of injured workers in appropriate cases as is surgery. Work treatment is also advocated as a necessary therapeutic agent. The rehabilitation department was active during the year from April, 1920, but an attack on the constitutionality of the act has caused a suspension of activities until a decision is reached.

Insurance is required, and may be in a State fund, in stock companies, or by procuring a certificate permitting self-insurance. The total number of such certificates issued since January 1, 1918, numbered 237, for approximately 210,427 employees. The sum of \$4,307,000 is deposited as security.

The insurance commissioner reported the volume of compensation business transacted in California during 1920 as \$12,944,506.67. The net writings of the State compensation insurance fund amounted to \$4,417,761.32, an increase of approximately 36 per cent over the business of 1919 and nearly four times the volume of its nearest competitor. The State fund's assets June 30, 1921, were \$5,651,924.05 and the net surplus was \$1,729,797.97, after paying to policyholders since beginning operations dividends totaling \$2,892,827.58.

During 1920, 32,375 industrial-injury cases were reported to the State fund and only 207, or slightly more than six-tenths of 1 per cent, were permitted to go to the commission for hearing, and a large proportion of this small percentage were cases not in contest but submitted upon stipulations to clear up questions of law or dependency.

Legislation sought by competitors to cripple the State fund was defeated in the 1921 legislature. A bill providing for the return to the State treasury of \$100,000 set aside by the 1913 legislature to inaugurate the State fund, which amount had not been made use of, was presented by the commission and passed by the legislature. More than one-half of the 127 pages of the report are devoted to a statistical presentation of accidents, compensation, and insurance, there being 22 tables in all. Table I, showing compensation by extent of disability, is as follows.

COMPENSATION INCURRED ON ACCOUNT OF COMPENSABLE INJURIES, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

Injuries causing—	Number of injuries. ¹	Compensation paid and outstanding. ²				
		Paid.	Outstanding. ³	Incurred.	Per cent of total.	Average per case.
All injuries.....	32,459	\$3,624,722	\$2,721,936	\$6,346,658	100.0	\$195.53
Deaths.....	490	374,055	781,980	1,156,035	18.2	2,359.26
Permanent total disabilities....	6	5,067	57,905	62,972	1.0	10,495.33
Permanent partial disabilities....	1,923	1,077,504	813,313	1,890,817	29.8	983.26
Indeterminate disabilities.....	594	219,406	1,068,738	1,288,144	20.3	2,168.59
Temporary disabilities.....	29,446	1,948,690	.....	1,948,690	30.7	66.18

¹ Excludes injuries in exempt employments as well as other noncompensable injuries.

² Medical aid not included, as total of \$2,261,874 reported represents merely the aggregate medical paid in individual cases to the date of last report and does not include other medical paid under contract or medical outstanding.

³ Outstanding compensation based upon tabular valuation.

Other tables show compensation incurred by insurance carriers, severity rate, permanent disabilities by impairment of earning capacity and by duration of disability, temporary disabilities by duration, injuries by industries and extent of disability, fatal cases and dependency, causes of injury by extent of disability and by main industrial divisions, nature of injury by extent of disability, wages of injured persons by industries, etc.

The handling of objects is the most prolific cause of injury accounting for 17,832 out of a total of 70,405 classed as tabulatable. Falls of persons comes next with 9,465 and machinery with 8,410. Vehicles are responsible for the largest number of deaths, 183 out of 592, machinery coming next with 102 cases, falls of persons following with 71. Accidents due to machinery showed the highest per cent of total days lost, 22, though those due to vehicles followed closely, 21.8, falls of persons coming next with 15.1 per cent of the total number of days lost. Handling of objects, the cause of the largest number of injuries, was responsible for 8.5 per cent of the time lost.

Nebraska.

THE Department of Labor of the State of Nebraska states that 11,356 accidents were reported to the division of compensation during the year 1921. In 8,673 cases final reports have been received, leaving 2,683 cases pending. Compensation paid amounted to \$481,596.18, medical expenses being \$138,736.99 in addition, or a total of \$620,333.17.

There were 30 deaths during the year as compared with 50 during 1920 and 28 during 1919.

Lump sum settlements were approved in 17 instances, amounting to \$24,047.96. Complaints were received in 637 cases, and petitions for hearings filed in 221. There were 228 awards made during the year, from which appeals were taken in 78 cases.² The amendment of 1921 giving the commissioner authority to deputize other employees of the department to hear cases afforded necessary relief, as otherwise the commissioner would have been overwhelmed with hearings.

Another amendment of 1921 embodied an interpretation of the law for which the department had contended from the beginning, i. e.,

that compensation for a permanent partial disability should be in addition to the allowance made during the period of total disability prior to the award for permanent injury. This matter had been in dispute before the courts, but is now settled both by court decision and legislative action.

A third amendment of 1921 authorized the payment of unlimited medical benefits where unusually severe injuries indicate the necessity therefor. This amendment was opposed by employers for fear that the high medical expenses would lead insurance companies to increase their rates. This provision became operative July 28, and since that time but two cases were reported showing medical expenditures in excess of the \$200 limit allowed by the old law, and even here the excess is slight, the total in the two cases amounting to but \$425.50.

Some difficulty has been found with insurance adjusters and one self-insurance carrier, there being five cases of "bargain" settlements during the year. These would have caused a loss to the injured workers of nearly \$5,000. Two of the cases were protested and reopened, and the full amount under the law will be paid. At the date of the report (December 31, 1921) the determination was near at hand as to the possible revocation of the license of two insurance companies to do business in the State. In one case "the injured worker was cheated out of \$2,569.50, and in another about \$700." With these two exceptions it is believed that the law has been complied with in a commendable spirit.

United States.

THE fifth annual report of the commission charged with the administration of the Federal law providing compensation for injuries to employees of the United States covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. However, the statistics relate for the most part to the calendar year 1920, covering cases upon which final action was taken during that year.

As in the preceding report, a number of recommendations are made for amendments, though no change in the law has been made since its original enactment in September, 1916, with the exception of a provision bringing civil employees of the District of Columbia, except policemen and firemen, within the terms of the act. The amendments recommended are in the main the same as last year, including an increase in the maximum and minimum limits of benefits allowable from \$33.33 and \$66.67, minimum and maximum payments, to \$50 and \$100, respectively. Funeral benefits should also be increased from \$100 to \$150, widows' benefits should be continued for two years after remarriage instead of immediate termination, and payments to dependent parents should extend until such parent dies, marries, or ceases to be dependent instead of for 8 years. Other recommendations relate to definitions of child, parent, widow and employee, extending somewhat the scope of these terms as at present used. A fairer method of treating permanent partial disabilities, and of caring for workmen taking vocational training is also urged.

Table 1 of the statistical presentation shows the reports of injuries and claims from September 7, 1916 to September 30, 1921. From September 7, 1916 to December 31, 1917 there were 16,076 injuries reported, a period of about sixteen months. The succeeding calendar

year showed 24,118 injuries reported; for 1919, 25,813; and for 1920, 20,080. The first half of 1921 is responsible for 9,583 accidents, indicating a continuing decrease below the considerable reduction for the previous year. The number of claims in 1916 and 1917 was 6,656; in 1918, 12,621; in 1919, 13,924 and in 1920, 10,932. There were 4,454 claims submitted during the first 6 months of 1921.

These figures for claims include both disability and death. Of the total death claims there were 227 for the first period; 438 in 1918; 499 in 1919; 427 in 1920, and for the first half of 1921, 180.

The fluctuations are explainable in part by the great increase of employees in the Government establishments in 1918, continuing in 1919, together with increased hours of labor and much night and Sunday work, the reverse process following in 1920 and 1921.

The second table sets forth the number of injuries by extent of disability for each department and important bureau or establishment during the calendar year 1920. The total number was 16,706, of which 475 were fatal, 33 resulted in permanent total disability, 535 in permanent partial disability, and 15,663 in temporary total disability. Of this last group 2,445 continued not more than 3 days; 3,143 caused disability of from 4 to 7 days, inclusive; 3,484 from 8 to 14 days; 1,874 from 15 to 21 days; 1,064 from 22 to 28 days; while in 3,653 cases disability continued beyond 28 days from the date of the receipt of the injury.

Table 3 sets forth duration of disability for tabulatable accidents and awards for compensation cases. The total number of accidents tabulatable is 15,663, having an average duration of 25 days' disability. Of these 9,424 were compensated, the average duration being 36 days, and the average award \$64.74. Of the noncompensated cases 2,600 were covered by leave of absence; in 1,229 no claims were filed, and in 2,410 the disability did not continue beyond 3 days. Other tables show duration and amount of compensation in cases of permanent partial disability, medical payments, permanent partial disabilities by location of disability and average award, nature of injury resulting in disability; nature of injury with results in cases in which infection occurred; nature of disability; awards and estimated values in cases of permanent total disability, etc.

An interesting table is one which compares actual wage loss and the compensation received, showing the effects of the minimum and maximum schedule of compensation. In order to secure exactness, this table is limited to cases of temporary total disability. The table shows the distribution of injured workers by wage groups for establishments in which they were employed. The total number was 9,424, involving a wage loss of \$1,481,478.05. Compensation amounted to \$610,137.40, or 41.18 per cent of the wage loss—this in contrast with the statutory provision for compensation at two-thirds of the wages. Limiting the maximum benefit to \$66.67 per month necessarily involves a severe change in the standard of living of a family whose normal income is \$5 per day and upward. The number of workers in the group affected receiving this amount was 2,402, or more than 25 per cent of the total; while 5,480 others, or 58.14 per cent of the group, received from \$3.34 to \$5 per day.

A brief table sets forth the remarriage rates by ages of widows for the five-year period September 7, 1916, to September 6, 1921, inclusive. The total number of widows included in the table is 725, of whom 70 have remarried. The total exposure was 1,901 years, giving a remarriage rate per 100 widows for one year of 3.68. The average age of all widows was 39.15 years, while of those remarried it was 28.9 years. Of 23 widows under 21, 8 remarried, the total exposure being 55 years and the remarriage rate per 100 widows being 14.55. The rate diminishes steadily, being 7.77 for the group 21 and under 26 and 7.53 for the group 26 and under 31. The largest number of widows was in the group 31 and under 36 years of age, 121 in all. Of those 16 had remarried, the years exposed aggregating 326, and the remarriage rate per 100 being 4.91. Of 149 widows 51 years of age or over, with an aggregate exposure of 411 years, none was remarried.

This experience is, of course, too brief to formulate conclusions as to a rate upon which compensation can be made. However, the rate, 3.68, is considerably lower than the experience in the State of Pennsylvania, where the rate was 4.16. In this State, however, there is an exceptionally high remarriage rate in the coal mining industry; it may also be noted that in Pennsylvania the widow receives a lump sum representing not to exceed 100 weeks' benefits, while under the Federal law the widow's award terminates at once on remarriage. Average ages in the Pennsylvania and Federal reports are closely comparable, being 38 and 39.15 years at widowhood, and 29 and 28.9 at remarriage, in the respective reports.

The following table summarizes injuries and awards for the year 1920:

SUMMARY OF AWARDS, AND VALUATIONS, JAN. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 31, 1920.

Item.	Number of cases.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Average days' duration.	Amount of award.	Average award.	Per cent of total award.
Temporary total disabilities:							
Compensated.....	9,424	334,817	18,596	36	\$610,137.40	\$64.74	.....
Noncompensated.....	6,239	56,137	34,438	9	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15,663	390,954	53,034	24	610,137.40	38.95	19.74
Permanent partial disabilities:							
Dismemberments.....	1,332	29,690	2,499	.....	105,449.47	\$ 377.96	.....
Loss of function.....	203	52,962	1,472	.....	199,386.32	\$1,038.47	.....
Total.....	1,535	82,652	3,971	.....	304,835.79	\$ 647.21	9.87
Permanent total disabilities.....	33	.....	.....	.....	\$ 240,291.48	7,281.56	7.78
Fatal cases and awards.....	475	.....	.....	.....	\$1,579,602.26	3,325.48	51.12
Burials.....	289	.....	.....	.....	27,802.14	96.20	.90
Medical payments.....	9,528	.....	.....	.....	327,316.56	34.35	10.85
Grand total.....	16,706	473,606	57,005	.....	3,089,985.63	\$ 295.21	100.00

¹ Including 53 noncompensated cases, 4 of which were no-time-lost cases.

² Average for compensated cases only.

³ Including 11 noncompensated cases.

⁴ Including 64 noncompensated cases, 4 of which were no-time-lost cases.

⁵ Estimated value of award.

⁶ Including 2,366 no-time-lost cases.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Anti-Injunction Law of Arizona Held Unconstitutional.

ON DECEMBER 19, 1921, the Supreme Court of the United States by a divided bench declared unconstitutional paragraph 1464 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona of 1913, as construed by the supreme court of that State. The text of the statute is practically identical with the Clayton act, so-called, which regulates the issue of injunctions by Federal courts, the effect of which was considered by the Supreme Court in the recent case, *American Steel Foundries v. Tri-City Trades Council*, of which an account was given in the January, 1922, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Mr. Chief Justice Taft, who delivered the opinion of the court, noted the similarity in terms of the two acts, but declared that "the construction put upon the same words by the Arizona Supreme Court makes these clauses of paragraph 1464 as far from those of section 20 of the Clayton act in meaning as if they were in wholly different language." The finding of unconstitutionality of the Arizona statute therefore in no wise affects the status of the Federal law. In the case in hand (*Truax v. Corrigan*) there was an appeal by the plaintiffs below from a decision of the supreme court of the State of Arizona refusing an injunction in a labor dispute, the plaintiffs below therefore being plaintiffs in error in the present case. The defendants were certain cooks and waiters formerly in the employment of the plaintiffs in their restaurant, together with the labor union, and the trades assembly of which these former employees were members. The original action was for an injunction to prevent picketing, the advertising of a strike, and an alleged conspiracy and boycott to injure the plaintiffs in their restaurant business. The effect of the acts of the defendants is indicated by the fact that the receipts fell off from an average of over \$156 per day to about \$75. The complaint alleged the circulation of handbills containing abusive and libelous charges against the plaintiffs, their employees and their patrons, as well as intimations that harm would result to those patronizing the restaurant. The picketing consisted in walking back and forth in front of the restaurant, displaying a banner, denouncing the plaintiffs as unfair, calling out in a loud voice that the restaurant was unfair to the labor union, characterizing the employees as "scab Mexican labor," suggesting that patrons were of low mental caliber and moral fiber, threatening injury to would-be patrons, and warning any person thinking of buying the business that a "donation" would be necessary in an amount fixed by the district trades assembly before the picketing and boycotting of the establishment would be given up.

The defendants demurred to the complaint as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, since the property rights involved were not entitled under the law to an injunction against irreparable injury, and also that the complaint showed a want of

equity. By filing a demurrer the facts alleged were admitted, so that they were before the Supreme Court of the United States with "as full liberty to consider them as was the State supreme court." The point in issue was as to the application of the law of the State to these facts; and since the contention was that the law violates the Federal Constitution, the Supreme Court "must analyze the facts as averred and draw its own inferences as to their ultimate effect, and is not bound by the conclusion of the State supreme court in this regard. The only respect in such a case in which this court is bound by the judgment of the State supreme court is in the construction which that court puts upon the statute."

Mr. Chief Justice Taft first laid down the principles that the plaintiffs' business is a property right, and that free access for employees, owners, and customers to the place of business is incident to such right. "Intentional injury caused to either right or both by a conspiracy is a tort. Concert of action is a conspiracy if its object is unlawful or if the means used are unlawful." Since actual loss was in evidence, the question remained as to the legality or otherwise of the means used. Libelous attacks, abusive epithets, insistent and loud appeals by picketers, threats of injury to future customers, "all linked together in a campaign were an unlawful annoyance and a hurtful nuisance in respect of the free access to the plaintiffs' place of business."

It was not lawful persuasion or inducing. It was not a mere appeal to the sympathetic aid of would-be customers by a simple statement of the fact of the strike and a request to withhold patronage. It was compelling every customer or would-be customer to run the gauntlet of most uncomfortable publicity, aggressive and annoying importunity, libelous attacks and fear of injurious consequences, illegally inflicted, to his reputation and standing in the community. Violence could not have been more effective. It was moral coercion by illegal annoyance and obstruction and it thus was plainly a conspiracy.

A law which operates to make lawful such a wrong as is described in plaintiffs' complaint deprives the owner of the business and the premises of his property without due process, and can not be held valid under the fourteenth amendment.

It was said that the opinion of the State supreme court, if taken alone, seemed to indicate a complete immunity granted by the statute from any civil or criminal action in connection with the acts committed by the defendants. The course of reasoning used would suggest that the State might "withdraw all protection to a property right by civil or criminal action for its wrongful injury if the injury is not caused by violence." Admitting that no one has a vested right in any particular rule of the common law, the court said "it is also true that the legislative power of a State can only be exerted in subordination to the fundamental principles of right and justice," as protected by the fourteenth amendment, so that no arbitrary or capricious exercise of legislative power at variance with such principles can be sanctioned.

To give operation to a statute whereby serious losses inflicted by such unlawful means are in effect made remediless, is, we think, to disregard fundamental rights of liberty and property and to deprive the person suffering the loss of due process of law.

Even if the opinion of the State supreme court only withholds equitable relief, the question still remains of a denial of the equal protection of the laws. An injunction would clearly be available in a controversy of another kind, not a dispute between an employer and former employees. This opens up the question of equal protec-

tion as distinguished from due process. Though the principles may overlap, "the spheres of the protection they offer are not coterminous." The equal-protection clause aims to prevent undue favor and individual or class privilege on the one hand, and any hostile discrimination or the oppression of inequality on the other.

The guaranty was intended to secure the equality of protection not only for all but against all similarly situated. Indeed, protection is not protection unless it does so. Immunity granted to a class, however limited, having the effect to deprive another class, however limited, of a personal or property right, is just as clearly a denial of equal protection of the laws to the latter class as if the immunity were in favor of, or the deprivation of right permitted worked against a larger class.

As said in an earlier case, all persons "should have like access to the courts of the country for the protection of their persons and property, the prevention and redress of wrongs, and the enforcement of contracts." (*Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S., 27.)

Various cases were cited in support of the positions taken in this regard, and recognition was made of the fact that classification is essential to legislation, and that the Supreme Court "has frequently recognized the special classification of the relations of employees and employers as proper and necessary for the welfare of the community, and requiring special treatment." The majority opinion, however, was to the effect that there was in the instant case no justification for such a discrimination as was made by the State supreme court's construction of the statute, and that since the construction by the said court must be accepted as its meaning and intent, the statute as so construed must be held invalid.

Dissenting opinions were prepared by Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Pitney (in which Mr. Justice Clark concurred), and Mr. Justice Holmes, the vote standing five to four. In his opinion Mr. Justice Brandeis discussed the history of the injunction in labor disputes, and the growth of social legislation, particularly with regard to the status of organized labor. The many notes and citations make the opinion in effect a historical document. The steps leading to the enactment of the Clayton Act, and the earlier embodiment of the same language in the Civil Code of Arizona were briefly indicated, following which the construction of the Arizona statute by the supreme court of the State was noted. Four specific controverted points were passed upon, the first being the State court's own decision that the officials of the union were not outsiders, and were justified in taking part in the dispute. In the three remaining points the court was able to rely on supporting opinions by courts of other States, though there were also adverse opinions, the State courts assuming opposing positions in this regard. As to this selection from among divergent opinions, Mr. Justice Brandeis said the State "surely does not lack the power to select for its citizens that one of conflicting views on boycott by peaceful picketing which its legislature and highest court consider will best meet its conditions and secure the public welfare."

The Supreme Court of Arizona, having held as a rule of substantive law that the boycott as here practiced was legal at common law; and that the picketing was peaceful and, hence, legal under the statute (whether or not it was legal at common law), necessarily denied the injunction, since, in its opinion, the defendants had committed no legal wrong and were threatening none.

But even if this court should hold that an employer has a constitutional right to be free from interference by such a boycott or that the picketing practiced was not in fact peaceful, it does not follow that Arizona would lack the power to refuse to protect that right by injunction. For it is clear that the refusal of an equitable remedy for a tort is not necessarily a denial of due process of law. And it seems to be equally clear that such refusal is not necessarily arbitrary and unreasonable when applied to incidents of the relation of employer and employee.

The legislature may exercise discretion not only as to classification defining rights, but also in granting remedies. Thus it may determine whether a remedy for a wrong shall be both criminal and civil and whether both at law and in equity. Procedure has been regulated by various statutes with regard to jury trial and appeals, and such laws are constitutional. The State may also determine as to whether or not it shall protect property and property rights by means of a preventive remedy, or exclusively by an action at law. It is not necessary to "protect all property rights by injunction merely because it protects some, even if the attending circumstances are in some respects similar." The freedom of the States to expand or contract the equity jurisdiction of their courts is as great as that of Congress in controlling the action of the Federal courts. The legislature was therefore not going beyond its power in enacting the statute, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Arizona should, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis, be affirmed, both contentions of the plaintiffs in error having failed of establishment.

Mr. Justice Pitney, in his dissent, admitted that the facts hardly warranted a finding that the defendants had kept within the bounds of a "peaceful" picket or boycott, having gone beyond mere persuasion and resorted to abusive and threatening language. However, as the State supreme court had found that the statute established a new rule of evidence, and that in accordance therewith no injunction should be issued in such a case, the only question remained as to whether this statute and construction were inconsistent with the guaranties of the fourteenth amendment.

Setting aside all questions of the policy or propriety of the statute under consideration, it was concluded that there was no limitation which amounted to depriving the plaintiffs of their liberty or property without due process of law. The statute had in effect changed the situation in the State as to the legality of picketing, expressing the opinion and judgment of the legislature, as it might do "in the normal exercise of the legislative power of the State." The use of the injunction by the courts is in itself a measure of police regulation, "and just as the States have a broad discretion about establishing police regulations, so they have a discretion equally broad about modifying and relaxing them." Some of the States have prohibited all boycotting and picketing; and as one State may thus protect a going business, "so another State may by statute disestablish the protection, even as States have differed in their judicial determination of the general law upon the subject." The freedom of latitude that belongs to a legislative entity warrants the exercise of choice within proper bounds.

Ordinary legal remedies remain; and I can not believe that the use of the injunction in such cases—however important—is so essential to the right of acquiring, possessing, and enjoying property that its restriction or elimination amounts to a deprivation of liberty or property without due process of law, within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment.

As to the contention that the equal protection of the laws is denied the plaintiffs by the statute as construed, Mr. Justice Pitney pointed out that the plaintiffs were not entitled to complaint since all persons situated as they were would be similarly affected. The necessity for classification must be recognized, the fourteenth amendment merely requiring "that all persons subjected to such legislation [as may be enacted] shall be treated alike, under like circumstances and conditions, both in the privileges conferred and in the liabilities imposed." (*Hayes v. Missouri*, 120 U. S. 68.) It does not require that the law shall be "complete, perfect, symmetrical." The statute had in contemplation a dispute between employers and employees, or former employees, and legislated with the probable situation in view. The act affects all persons similarly situated and "I am unable to see that the statute creates an arbitrary and unreasonable discrimination in this regard."

In adjusting their laws to the needs of the people the States have a wide range of discretion about classifying; the equal-protection clause does not require that all such laws shall be perfect and complete, nor that the entire field of proper legislation shall be covered by a single act; and it is not a valid objection that a law made applicable to one subject might properly have been extended to others.

Mr. Justice Holmes's dissent was brief and touched mostly on the latter point of classification, saying that the dangers of a delusive exactness in the application of the fourteenth amendment had been adverted to before now. The selection of employers and employees as a class for special treatment by law "is beyond criticism on principles often asserted by this court." Without granting the legality of the acts complained of, he took the view that "the extraordinary relief by injunction may be denied to the class. Legislation may begin where an evil begins. If, as many intelligent people believe, there is more danger that the injunction will be abused in labor cases than elsewhere I can feel no doubt of the power of the legislature to deny it in such cases."

Agreeing, therefore, "with the more elaborate expositions of my brothers Pitney and Brandeis and in their conclusion that the judgment should be affirmed," Mr. Justice Holmes concluded his opinion with a general consideration as to the use of the fourteenth amendment to regulate the actions of the State legislatures, in the following language:

There is nothing that I more deprecate than the use of the fourteenth amendment beyond the absolute compulsion of its words to prevent the making of social experiments that an important part of the community desires, in the insulated chambers afforded by the several States, even though the experiments may seem futile or even noxious to me and to those whose judgment I most respect.

Enjoining the Check-Off System of the United Mine Workers.

A RECENT decision by Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, prohibited the "check-off system," so-called, because of the alleged consequences of the maintenance of this system. Under the check-off system the coal operators of the "central competitive field" agreed to hold out

from the wages of the miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, the amount of the union dues and assessments, including fines.

An agreement or conspiracy was charged between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators to procure the organization of the West Virginia mines in order to destroy their freedom of action as competitors with the coal producers of the central competitive field. According to the statement of Judge Anderson, based on statements made by officers of the miners' organization, more than \$2,500,000 had been sent into West Virginia for the purpose of carrying on the fight between the union and the coal operators of that State, more than \$1,000,000 having been sent during the year ending August 1, 1921. These immense sums were raised by the check-off system, and admittedly could not be obtained without it. Munitions and arms were purchased by members of the mine workers' union for use in the struggle. As to the claim that the money used to purchase arms and ammunition and to support the miners, who had risen in rebellion and were on the march, was raised locally, while the funds sent from outside the State were for feeding and furnishing supplies for evicted union miners, the court said that there was no difference between furnishing food and supplies for an army and furnishing arms and ammunition. In any case the money was "sent there to aid, abet, and assist those on the ground, actively engaged in the unlawful attempt to unionize the nonunion mines in West Virginia and destroy competition."

After the evidence had been concluded, counsel for the miners asked time to submit explanatory data showing the uses of the money. This the court offered to allow on condition that the efforts at unionization be suspended in the meantime and the status quo be preserved. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers declined to promise this, whereupon the court immediately issued a temporary injunction prohibiting the collection of dues, assessments, etc., by employers named, and forbidding the use of funds or money, however collected, by the mine workers, their agents, or representatives, for unionizing the nonunion mines of Mingo County, W. Va., and Pike County, Ky. Any acts of advising, assisting, or in any way aiding or abetting such activities were enjoined, except that funds might be used sufficient to relieve the actual need of bona fide union members or their dependents, who were living in tents or were out of employment in the counties named.

From this injunction by Judge Anderson an appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, where a modification of the injunction was ordered. Judge Baker, who delivered the opinion of the court, first set forth the opinion and injunction as representing the facts in the case and indicating the points in issue. The appellants were Ora Gasaway and W. D. Van Horn, who were among the defendants named by the appellee, the Borderland Coal Corporation. Others named as defendants in the court below were the United Mine Workers and various officers and members, as well as numerous individual and corporate mine operators. The case was finally dismissed, so far as the union and its officers were concerned, except as to the two appellants above named, who alone were within the jurisdiction of the

district court of Indiana. The mine operators who were joined as defendants were not parties to the appeal.

The decree being merely interlocutory, and the appeal evidently stating a good cause of action, the court of appeals had before it only the question of whether the decree issued by Judge Anderson "clearly discloses an improvident exercise of judicial discretion." The first contention considered was that there was no proper proof by the Borderland Coal Corporation to sustain its charge that the unlawful insurrection and other illegal acts in the West Virginia district were advised or aided by the appellants. Judge Baker found no direct evidence to show such aid and advice, but there seemed to be a justifiable inference, in view of the continuing conditions, that there was advice and assistance. The final determination of this point must therefore be reserved for the trial on the merits.

The next point taken up was the nature of the injunctive remedy as a mode of preventing unlawful invasions of right. Although the appellee, plaintiff below, claimed that it represented itself and 62 other operators of closed nonunion mines in the affected district, there was no proof of such representative capacity. A mere averment that it was "impracticable" to join the other operators was held not to be sufficient, and the conclusion was reached that the only identified property before the court was that of the appellee, the Borderland Coal Corporation. This restricted to the one employer the effect of whatever injunction might be finally issued.

The subject matter of the injunction was next examined, and it was pointed out that the allegation of conspiracy between the mine workers' union and the coal operators to unionize the West Virginia district by unlawful means amounted only to a showing that the appellants were parties to the threatened invasions of rights, but did not connect them directly with the acts committed. Actual occurrences involved the destruction of tangible property; interference with employees of the company by intimidation, assaults, threatening language, etc.; inducing appellee's employees to join the union secretly in violation of their contracts which called for an immediate termination of the employment relation in case the worker became a member of the union; and the use of money to aid in the commission of these trespasses. None of these unlawful acts was specified in the decree, though Judge Baker declared that all should have been enjoined by the preliminary injunction, together with any other specifically threatened trespasses if any were shown. Instead of this specific relief a general dissolution of the union as "a seditious and otherwise unlawful organization" was sought. This finding was declined by the district court, and Judge Baker pointed out further that the appellee was not concerned except with its own private rights, and that it was not the conspiracy but the actual trespasses that inflicted the injury upon its property.

Appellee sought and obtained a decree restraining "the unionization or attempted unionization of the nonunion mines" in the Williamson district. Appellants, and their agents and representatives in West Virginia, are thus enjoined from publishing lawful union arguments and making lawful union speeches in the closed district; from making lawful appeals to those in the pool of unemployed labor to join the union rather than the nonunion ranks; and from using lawful persuasion to induce any one of the appellee's employees to join the union and thereupon instantly and openly to sever his relationship with appellee, not in violation of, but in exact accordance with, his contract with appellee.

It was pointed out that the purpose of these activities was to increase the membership of the union, which, if successful, would lead finally to a unionization of the appellee's mine. The court sets forth the reciprocal rights of employers and employees with regard to collective bargaining, agreements as to open or closed shops, union or nonunion, and their "equal access to the pool of unemployed labor for the purpose of securing recruits by peaceable appeals to reason." In other words, employers may freely seek to hire workers and members of the union may freely seek recruits to their numbers, so long as they refrain from violating the right of privacy and the freedom of choice of the persons approached. Neither side has a right to enjoin the lawful activities, such as public speech and personal persuasion, by means of which the parties may set forth their respective programs. The check-off system had been incorporated in existing contracts, and there was nothing in the evidence to make it appear other than a voluntary arrangement between the employers and their employees. As such, the system would be legal, and if not legal the appellee, not being a party to the contract, and "not the agency to establish the public welfare," had no standing to attack the agreement. Moreover, it was not shown that the injury claimed was due to the existence of the check-off contracts.

Appellee is confusing a series of remote causations with the proximate cause of the injury. The only property that was injured was appellee's freedom in operating its mine and in putting its coal onto cars in West Virginia to be shipped in interstate commerce. The proximate cause of the injury was the described interferences in the Williamson district with appellee's aforesaid right of freedom. Without the direct and immediate interfering acts, the desires and intents of the conspirators in the central competitive field would have been innocuous. In the series of causations the check-off provision was undoubtedly one of the elements. Manifestly, unless money was collected, the union's executive officers could not send it into West Virginia to aid or promote the interfering acts. But in the same contracts that contain the check-off feature were provisions for the payment of wages and the recognition of the miners as human beings with the physical capacity to labor.

It was clear, therefore, that the decree should be recast because of substantial errors committed by the district court: "(1) In not confining the grant of relief to appellee; (2) in not limiting the prohibition of the unionization or attempted unionization of appellee's mine to the threatened direct and immediate interfering acts shown by the bill and affidavits; (3) in not limiting the prohibition of the sending of money into West Virginia to the use thereof in aiding or promoting the interfering acts; and (4) in enjoining the performance of the existent check-off contracts in the central competitive field."

The cause was therefore remanded with a direction that a preliminary decree be issued in harmony with the opinion of the circuit court of appeals.

Right of Recovery for Maritime Injuries.

THE difficulty and confusion that exist in connection with the rights of recovery in cases of maritime injuries are well illustrated by a case recently before the Supreme Court of the United States (*Western Fuel Co. v. Garcia* (Dec. 5, 1921), 42 Sup. Ct., 89). The Western Fuel Co. was the employer of Manuel Souza, a citizen

and resident of California, and a stevedore by occupation. On August 5, 1916, Souza was instantly killed while at work in the hold of a vessel under charter to the company, the vessel being at the time anchored in San Francisco Bay for unloading. On April 25, 1917, a claim was made before the Industrial Accident Commission of California for compensation under the State law, and an award was secured in favor of the widow and children. On August 6, 1917, a year and one day after the death of Souza, the Supreme Court of California annulled the award, following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen* (244 U. S., 205; 37 Sup. Ct., 524), the decision in this case having been handed down in the meantime (May 2, 1917).

On August 21, following, the widow and children began a suit in admiralty against the employer, alleging that the accident resulted from its negligence, and praying for damages. Antone Garcia was later appointed administrator and prosecuted the suit, which was an action in personam—i. e., against the employer and not against the ship. The suit was necessarily brought under the California statute, which authorizes recovery of damages in case of death caused by the wrongful act of another (Code of Civil Procedure, sec. 377). In admiralty, as at common law, no damages for the death of a human being can be recovered (*The Harrisburg*, 119 U. S., 199; 7 Sup. Ct., 140). However, the District Court for the Northern District of California held that a State statute conferring the right to sue in such a case could be enforced by a court of admiralty if the case was of admiralty cognizance. Another provision of the law limits the right of recovery in case of death by wrongful act, requiring the suit to be begun within one year from the date of the accrual of the right. The court held, however, that no such limitation existed under maritime law, and the right having been created by section 377, the court could pass upon the claim, even though the action was begun after the lapse of a year. It was found that the death of Souza was caused by the negligence of the hatch tender, his act having permitted coal to fall upon Souza with fatal results. An award of \$10,000 damages was therefore made by the trial court and was, on appeal, affirmed by the circuit court of appeals on February 3, 1919 (255 Fed., 817).

Later a rehearing was had, and on October 6, 1919, the court of appeals reversed its former approval of the judgment on the ground that the winch driver and hatch tender through whose negligence the accident occurred were fellow servants of the deceased stevedore, and for their negligence the employer could not be held responsible, citing *The Hoquiam*, 253 Fed., 627; 165 C. C. A. 253 (260 Fed., 839).

Following this action the circuit court of appeals certified certain questions to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court directed the entire cause to be sent to it for a determination as if on appeal. The Supreme Court, upholding the action of the trial court in considering the case under the California statute permitting recovery in a case of death by wrongful act, held that the State has power to legislate as to maritime subjects and that admiralty courts may enforce the rights thus granted; though how far the maritime rule of nonliability for death can be changed by said legislation "has been the subject of consideration here, but no complete solution of the

question has been announced." Several cases were cited in which statutes similar to that of California here under consideration were held to apply. Mention was also made of the Jensen case, in which the New York compensation law was held not applicable, the court pointing out the inability of the States to change the general features of the maritime law so as to defeat uniformity. However, the power to make some modifications or supplements was affirmed in this and other cases, and the present case was held to fall within that ruling. The Supreme Court differed from the circuit court of appeals in regard to the limitation of one year, ruling that this limitation must bind admiralty procedure in its application of the laws of the State, just as it would bind a State court of ordinary jurisdiction. The judgment allowing damages was therefore reversed and the case ordered dismissed.

It is obvious that the loss and delay in the case were due largely if not entirely to the lack of understanding as to the proper procedure. Compensation awards have been made in California and New York under the laws of the respective States in similar cases, and it was not until the Supreme Court's ruling in the Jensen case that the inapplicability of this law to such cases was determined. There was loss of time (from August 5, 1916, to April 25, 1917) in submitting the claim for compensation. The United States Supreme Court rendered its opinion in the Jensen case May 21, 1917, but the Supreme Court of California did not reverse the award until August 6, 1917, a day after the statute of limitations had taken effect. Neither the district court nor the circuit court of appeals regarded this incident as fatal to the claim, but the latter did find the defense of fellow service a bar to recovery. The decision of the Supreme Court settled the question that the statute of limitations must be given effect, but does not touch upon the question of fellow service.

Another case that may be noted in this connection, especially in view of the references to the Jensen case, is one decided by the Supreme Court of Maine (*Berry v. M. F. Donovan & Sons* (Nov. 10, 1921), 115 Atl., 250). The employers were a stevedoring corporation, and Berry was a longshoreman assisting in the unloading of a vessel at a wharf at Portland, Me. The employers had accepted the workmen's compensation act of the State, and the employee, assuming that he was within it, asked for an allowance of compensation. This was granted, and a decree was entered on an award in his favor. The employer and its insurer contended that the State compensation law could not apply to this, a maritime case. The court distinguished the Jensen case, which arose under the New York compensation law, from the instant case, pointing out that the former was a compulsory statute, while the Maine law is elective. The employer's contract with its workmen, while a maritime contract, was influenced by a contract whose terms were fixed by the State statute, which contract both parties had by election entered into. The decisions by the Supreme Court were said not to bear directly upon the point in issue, and until it should announce the contrary the propriety of an award in such a case would be sustained as "invulnerable to attack." The decree sustaining the award was therefore affirmed.

Recommendations of Ninth Delegates' Meeting of the International Association for Labor Legislation.^a

ON OCTOBER 16 to 18, 1921, the committee of the International Association for Labor Legislation held its ninth general meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. The work begun by the association at its general meeting last summer, at Basel, after the reorganization of the association, was successfully continued, and the collaboration of the various national sections took place once more without friction. The sections of the following countries were represented: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The meeting was attended by Government representatives from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The Holy See and International Labor Office at Geneva were also represented.

In addition to internal matters of the association, the following subjects formed the agenda of the meeting: (1) Ratification of the resolutions of the International Labor Conference at Washington; (2) international application of protective labor legislation to agriculture; (3) protective legislation for harbor and dock workers; and (4) preliminary work for an investigation on the efficiency of works councils. Four committees were appointed to discuss these four subjects and to make proposals.

Committee I submitted a number of proposals to the plenary meeting, which were approved by the latter. The meeting resolved to publish at irregular intervals, as required, a news bulletin, with the object of maintaining connection among the various sections of the association; to prepare for the next delegates' meeting a new regulation of the contributions of the sections, with due consideration of the depreciation of the exchange in the individual countries; and to initiate negotiations with the Permanent International Committee on Social Insurance and the International Association on Unemployment for close collaboration in a suitable form. It was further resolved that the next delegates' meeting of the association shall again be convened at Geneva immediately before the annual official meeting of the International Labor Organization and that works councils and protective legislation for salaried employees shall be the principal subjects to be discussed, while the second next delegates' meeting shall occupy itself with protective legislation for home workers. Finally, it was resolved that the national sections should exert their full influence in the interest of quick ratification of the resolutions so far adopted by the International Labor Organization. In doing so the greatest stress should be laid upon strict observance of the peace treaty in so far as resolutions to be submitted to the "competent authority" shall not be submitted to the cabinet but to the legislative body. This suggestion was made necessary because in England the treaty was manifestly wrongly interpreted. The suggestion was made on proposal of the British section.

^a Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt. Vol. 30, No. 44. Berlin, Nov. 2, 1921.

Committee II submitted in the form of resolutions several proposals relating to agricultural labor. These resolutions were unanimously adopted in substantially the following form:

1. The unreserved application to agriculture of the Washington resolutions relating to hours of labor seems at present impossible. A limitation of the hours of labor of agricultural workers is, however, considered necessary. In this connection are pointed out the corresponding laws, bills, or collective agreements of various countries, especially of Czechoslovakia, Germany, several Austrian States, the Netherlands, and Denmark. As has been done there, the seasons should be considered in regulating the hours of labor. It is also recommended to determine legally special compensation for overtime, to fix the permissible hours of overtime seasonally, and to assure a sufficient uninterrupted night rest.

While it seems not yet suitable to regulate internationally the hours of labor of agricultural workers living in the household of the employer, a minimum night rest should be made applicable to them. Control of protective measures by a proper inspection service is also demanded.

2. The employment of juvenile workers at agricultural machines or at other work subject to accidents or injurious to health is to be prohibited.

3. Rest periods for nursing shall be granted during the working hours to women with newly born infants.

4. Compulsory sickness and accident insurance for male and female agricultural workers is demanded.

5. Maternity benefits shall be granted in connection with sickness insurance wherever such insurance exists. Where no sickness insurance exists maternity benefits shall be granted by law in some other form.

6. Old-age, invalidity, and survivors' insurance by law is considered necessary for agricultural workers also.

7. Employers housing agricultural laborers shall be obligated by law to furnish living and sleeping accommodations that are unobjectionable from the point of view of hygiene and morals.

8. Effort is to be made to have special departments for agricultural labor, under expert management, created in public employment offices.

9. The bureau is charged with the transmission of these resolutions to the International Labor Office, and the national sections shall take steps in their respective countries for the realization of these proposals.

Committee III, which discussed protective legislation for dock and harbor workers, submitted the draft of a questionnaire which relates especially to hours of labor and harbor inspection. The meeting resolved to submit this questionnaire to the individual sections for their approval.

Committee IV submitted to the meeting a questionnaire which is intended to determine the characteristics and efficiency of works councils.

Ratifications of Washington and Genoa Draft Conventions.

THE following tables show the ratifications, registered up to December 20, 1921, of the draft conventions adopted at the Washington and Genoa meetings of the International Labor Conferences:^a

COUNTRIES ADHERING TO EACH SPECIFIED CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCES.

Washington Conference.

I. Hours.	II. Unemployment.	III. Maternity.	IV. Night work, women.	V. Minimum age.	VI. Night work, young persons.	VII. White phos- phorus.
Czechoslovakia. Greece. India. Roumania.	Denmark. Finland. Great Britain. Greece. India. Norway. Roumania. Sweden.	Greece. Roumania.	Czechoslovakia. Great Britain. Greece. India. Roumania. South Africa.	Czechoslovakia. Great Britain. Greece. Roumania.	Great Britain. Greece. India. Roumania.	Australia. Austria. Czechoslovakia. Finland. India. Japan. Poland. Roumania. Sweden. Free City of Danzig. ¹

¹ Adherence communicated by the Polish Government on behalf of the Free City of Danzig.

Genoa Conference.

I. Minimum age (maritime employ- ments).	II. Unemployment indemnity for seamen.	III. Employment for seamen.
Great Britain. Sweden.		Norway. Sweden.

New Farm Lease Law in Argentina.^b

THE farm-lease law of Argentina, which was promulgated on October 7, 1921, is expected to alleviate the unsatisfactory conditions in the agricultural sections of that country. These conditions were due in most part to the short-time leases (usually for one or two years), and to the fact that the owners refused to compensate the tenants for any improvements they made and, in the case of the "chacras" or farm lots cultivated by the "colonists," required the removal of all constructions when the tenant left. Conflicts between landowners and tenants have been frequent and in recent years the tenants have shown a disposition to organize and to assert their rights or discuss their grievances at harvest time when delay might be costly to both parties concerned. A law was therefore needed which would provide longer tenure, require that the tenant be reimbursed for improvements, and, in general, standardize the relations between landowners and tenants. This law is expected to

^a Daily Intelligence, Geneva, Dec. 20, 1921, p. 3. For conventions of Washington conference see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, January, 1920, pp. 1-28; for agenda of Genoa conference, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1920, pp. 209-211.

^b Boletín del Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires, Oct. 25, 1921, and Review of the River Plate, Buenos Aires, Sept. 23, 1921.

stimulate the division of large tracts of land by enabling tenants to purchase, and it is also believed that it will encourage the purchase of farm machinery, the building of silos, the planting of orchards, the purchase of farm animals, and the diversifying of crops. Although the law does not apply to holdings larger than 300 hectares,^c it will affect a large part of the farm holdings. In the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and Santa Fe, 80, 81, and 87 per cent, respectively, of the farms are said to consist of tracts not exceeding 300 hectares.

The law provides that any lease in which the term is not definitely stipulated shall be valid for four years, that any lease made for a period of less than four years may be extended to four years at the option of the tenant, upon six months' notice. Subleasing is permitted only with the consent of the owner and then the term must be for the remaining period of the original lease or for four years. All parties are entitled to a copy of the contract, this contract being recorded in the public register.

The tenant may construct a house of burned brick of two rooms and kitchen, a shed, a silo, and a water system, and may plant five fruit or forest trees for each hectare of land up to a maximum of 500 trees, provided such improvements do not already exist on the land. When leaving the farm upon expiration of the lease the tenant shall be reimbursed in cash for his improvements at the assessed value, not exceeding 10 per cent of the value of the farm. If the owner and tenant can not agree upon the amount of reimbursement it shall be fixed by arbitrators, one to be named by each party, and a third to be named by the first two arbitrators or by the local judge. If the lease is renewed for a further term of four years the reimbursement for improvements is postponed till the expiration of the new contract. The tenant must maintain existing improvements in a reasonable state of repair. Other provisions declare null and void certain clauses often inserted in leases and exempt specified property of the tenant from lien (except vender's lien). Provision is made for dispossession proceedings in case the owner wishes to sell. The law does not apply to irrigated lands.

Poisonous Phosphorous Matches Prohibited in Argentina.^d

THE Argentine law of June 8, 1921, effective January 1, 1922, prohibits the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches which contain white or yellow phosphorus, and provides penalties for infractions of the law.

Argentine Rent Laws Upheld by the Courts.^e

THE Argentine rent laws of September 19, 1921,^f were declared constitutional by a judge of the civil courts in a decision handed down on October 22, in the first test case brought before the court under these laws. The article fixing the rate on January 1, 1920, as the legal maximum during the two years following the pro-

^c 1 hectare=2.47 acres.

^d *Crónica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo*. Buenos Aires, August, 1921.

^e *Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 10, 1921.

^f See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, December, 1921, p. 161.

mulgation of the law was the object of special attack on the ground that it violated that provision of the constitution which guaranteed the inviolability of property, and that it was retroactive in effect. The judge upheld the constitutionality of the laws on the grounds that they restricted proprietary rights only to promote the general well-being.

Proposed Change in Industrial Arbitration Plan in Australia.

OWING to the conflicts between the Australian Federal and State industrial tribunals, which of late years have become more and more serious, a movement ^a is on foot so to recast the present industrial arbitration systems, both Federal and State, as to eliminate if possible the causes of this increasing friction. Since the passing of the conciliation and arbitration act of 1904, whereby arbitration of industrial disputes involving employees of an industry extending beyond the limits of one State became compulsory, abuses which have grown up in the system have gradually led to the overlapping and the clashing of State and Federal industrial jurisdictions, and resulting unrest and dissatisfaction have in turn created a public distrust of arbitration as a means of industrial peace. Some effort was therefore deemed necessary to counteract this feeling.

At the insistence of the liberal premier of South Australia a conference of the State premiers and the Commonwealth prime minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, was recently held at Melbourne for the purpose of formulating a plan which would correct the abuses that had crept into the existing system. Unanimous agreement was reached by the premiers upon a plan which in brief is as follows:

The State parliaments will be asked to take legislative action empowering the Federal parliament to create a new industrial arbitration court constituted by Commonwealth and by State judges. This court will have three principal functions: (1) To fix basic wages and standard hours of labor in any or all industries; (2) to hear and determine appeals from awards, orders, or determinations of Commonwealth or State industrial tribunals or authorities; (3) to determine what industries shall be considered Federal. Upon the establishment of this new court the work of the existing Commonwealth court of conciliation and arbitration, which has administered the act of 1904, will by Federal legislative action be limited to disputes in Federal industries only.

While the necessary sanctioning legislation has not yet been adopted by the Federal and State parliaments the prime minister believes that if the plan so unanimously agreed to is adopted "there would be no future clashing of jurisdiction and no playing off of one court against another, while Federal disputes would be so defined as to make it impossible for any misapprehension to arise or for any constitutional or legal difficulty. The courts would have to deal with matters of fact, and the ambit of authority of each court would be clearly defined. The one final court of appeal would settle all questions of unfair competition between the States and would remove

^a Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Dec. 23, 1921, p. 6.

the doubt and uncertainty in the minds of employers and employees. While unanimity would be obtained in essentials—the basic wage and the hours of work—the elasticity essential to the widely differing circumstances of a continent would be assured.”

Colombian Law Concerning Hygienic Measures in the Petroleum Industry.^a

THE Colombian law of August 31, 1921 (law 4 of 1921), is designed to establish adequate hygienic measures to safeguard the health and well-being of the workmen employed by the companies engaged in the exploitation of fields or deposits of hydrocarbons in that republic. Every such company is required to construct sanitary dwellings for its workmen and attend to the sanitation of the soil where camps are maintained. The company must furnish sufficient wholesome food, or a wage sufficient to obtain it, in accordance with the price prevailing in each region. Every petroleum development organization is required to employ at its own expense a qualified physician if the number of employees and workmen does not exceed 400, and one other physician for each 400 more employees and workmen or for a fraction thereof larger than 200.

Systematic preventive treatment for uncinariasis, malaria, and smallpox is required and under certain conditions treatments for the cure of these and other diseases. Adequate hospital service with full equipment of surgical instruments, X-ray service, and drugs is required in each camp. A workman who is incapacitated by illness or accident suffered in the course of his employment may not be discharged until he has completely recovered or has received an indemnity of at least two months' pay and his transportation expenses to the nearest city where there are physicians and hospitals.

The Government may appoint inspecting physicians to visit the camps and see that the companies strictly comply with the law.

Costa Rican Housing Law.^b

THE Costa Rican law of August 28, 1921, provides that houses built to rent within 2 years after the promulgation of the law shall be free from all taxes for a period of 10 years if the rent does not exceed 50 colones (\$23.27, par) per month in the capital and 25 colones (\$11.63, par) per month in the provincial capitals or smaller cantons. The entire duty paid the first year on building materials for such houses will be refunded upon presentation of proof that all requirements have been complied with, and half will be returned the second year.

The municipality of the central canton of San José is authorized to lease gratuitously or to give poor persons lots of the public property situated on either side of the public abattoir. Title shall not be given until the person or company contracting with the municipality for

^a Diario Oficial, Bogotá, Sept. 5, 1921.

^b La Gaceta (Diario Oficial), San José, Aug. 28, 1921.

the erection of the house has been paid by the person for whom the house was built. The city council may remit any taxes which it considers necessary for the greatest efficacy of the general plan.

Master and Servant Law in Danish Agriculture.

THE British Labor Gazette, December, 1921, page 629, reports that a law dated May 6, 1921, dealing with the relation of master and servant in agriculture, has recently come into force in Denmark, superseding all previous legislation of this character in that country. The summarization of the law made by the Gazette^a is given in full:

A law dated 6th May, 1921, to come into force six months after promulgation, supersedes all previous legislation dealing with legal relations between farmers and their workers. Former laws on the subject date back to 1854 and 1867.

The new law relates chiefly to permanent workers who are under 18 years of age at the time of beginning service. The term of a contract must not exceed one year. Where food forms part of the wages, it is to be of good quality and sufficient; each worker is to have his own place at table; no alcoholic drink is to be given to him, nor may it be stored or consumed in his room. Where a bedroom is provided for the worker it must be light and airy, sixteen cubic meters of air space being prescribed for one person and twenty-five for two. In regard to buildings already existing, however, the provision as to air space is not to be enforced for at least three years.

Wages are to be paid at specified intervals, varying according to the length of the engagement. In case of the worker's sickness the farmer is to provide proper nursing. If the employer does not wish the sick worker to remain in the house, he may remove him to a public hospital. In general, however, the employer is made responsible should such removal prejudice the recovery of the worker. Where the sickness is not due to any fault of the worker or of the employer, the latter must pay wages and provide board and lodging while the worker remains in his house. After a month's sickness the contract of service may be terminated by either party. Minors under 16 must not be given work beyond their strength, nor be employed for longer than their normal working hours. Time must be given, if desired, for attendance at school, evening classes or technical institutes. The amount of holiday leave is also prescribed.

Contracts with workers over 18 years of age must include the provisions as to healthy sleeping accommodation, and those relating to the removal of a sick worker to hospital. If contracts with men over 18 do not contain divergent clauses, the provisions laid down for minors are to apply.

A conciliation committee (on which women may serve) is to be elected by the parish council in each rural commune. It is to comprise four members, including the chairman, and both farmers and workers are to be represented upon it. All disputes as to the legal relations between farmers and their workers must in the first instance be referred to these committees. If agreement is not reached, the matter may be carried to a court of law. Penalties are prescribed for specified breaches of the law, varying in amount from 10 to 500 kroner [\$2.68 to \$134, par].

Workmen's Compensation Law in Ecuador.^b

THE workmen's compensation law, signed by the President of Ecuador on September 30, 1921, provides for the indemnification of all working people injured through accident during working hours, due either to themselves or to others, the law holding the employer of labor responsible unless an accident arises from force majeure, or manifest inaptitude or rash imprudence on the part of

^a Registro Oficial, Quito, Oct. 1, 1921.

^b Taken from Social Forsorg, September, 1921.

the workman. The law covers occupational diseases also, but further regulations are to be issued concerning them. The coverage is broad, including agriculture and forestry when machines operated by other than human power are used. The daily wages will in no case be held to be less than 50 centavos (24 cents, par) in the mountains and 1 sucre (49 cents, par) on the coast, even in cases where workers receive less than these amounts.

For temporary incapacity the injured person will receive half pay for the time lost, for permanent total incapacity he will receive the equivalent of two years' wages, but if he is able to perform other kinds of labor the indemnity will be equal to one year's wages only. In lieu of paying indemnity in such cases, however, the employer may find other work at the same wages. The employer is required to furnish medical and pharmaceutical service to the workman until cured or declared permanently disabled, the choice of the physician being left to the employer. The compensation may be reduced in the discretion of the court.

In case the accident results fatally, the employer must bear the funeral expenses, which must not exceed 50 sucres (\$24.34, par) and in addition must compensate the widow, legitimate or natural descendants under 16 years of age, or parents unable to work, as follows:

With a sum equal to 1 year's wages of the deceased workman when he leaves a widow and children or grandchildren in her care; with a sum equal to 10 months' wages if he leaves only children or grandchildren; with a sum equal to 6 months' wages to the widow if there are no children or grandchildren; with a sum equal to 6 months' wages to the parents of the deceased workman if they are more than 70 years of age and without means of support and if there is no widow or descendants.

This insurance is to be effected at the cost of the State, the employer, and the employee, and the employer may fulfill his obligations by means of insuring his employees in a legally established insurance company of the country, which company shall be obliged to issue policies of triple insurance against risks of ordinary illness, occupational accidents, and old age and premature incapacity for service. The law is to be administered by the courts. The necessary rules and regulations for putting the law into effect are to be issued within 2 months after the enactment of the law.

Conciliation and Arbitration Law in the Mexican State of Guanajuato.^a

THE Congress of the Mexican State of Guanajuato recently passed a law providing for boards of conciliation and arbitration to settle labor disputes. A permanent central board of 11 members—5 chosen by the chambers of commerce, industry, and agriculture, 5 chosen by organized labor, and 1 Government representative—is to be established in the capital of the State with State-wide jurisdiction and control over the municipal boards. The members of the central board will be elected in January of each year, and

^a Boletín de la Confederación de Camaras Industriales. Mexico, November and December, 1921.

may be reelected. The municipal boards are to consist of three members, one chosen by the employers, one by the workers, and one by the municipal government, and serve only until the dispute in question has been settled or until the matter is passed on to the central board.

Submission of industrial disputes over such matters as contracts, wages, hours, Sunday rest, strikes, etc., to these boards is compulsory for both employers and employees, appropriate penalties being imposed for refusal to arbitrate. Following the organization of a municipal board within 24 hours after notification of the dispute, representatives of both parties concerned will be summoned promptly to present their case. If the matter is not settled by conciliation within 5 days following the appearance of the parties before the board, arbitration is resorted to and the board is required to give its decision within 2 weeks. If the board fails to reach a decision or either party is dissatisfied with the award, the case is referred to the central board for settlement. The award must be confirmed or a new award made within 5 days after appeal is made.

COOPERATION.

Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing and Marketing in the United States.

IN TAKING the census, the Bureau of the Census obtained from the farmers data showing the sales of farm products—such as grain, milk and cream, fruits, and truck crops—and the purchases of farm supplies through cooperative organizations in 1919. According to these figures 7.9 per cent of all the farms in the United States reported having disposed of some or all of their products in this way, the value of the sales for the year amounting to \$721,983,639. Purchases of farm supplies—chiefly fertilizer, feed, binder twine, spraying materials, coal, crates, boxes, etc.—were made through cooperative organizations by 5.1 per cent of all the farms in the country, these purchases amounting to \$84,615,669.

The largest total sales were reported from the following States: California, \$127,990,981; Minnesota, \$82,760,459; Iowa, \$59,403,626; Illinois, \$47,920,487; New York, \$44,906,247; Nebraska, \$44,755,140; Kansas, \$44,290,957.

Five States reported over \$4,000,000 as the value of farm supplies purchased through farmers' organizations, as follows: Kansas, \$9,663,051; Nebraska, \$9,660,107; Iowa, \$6,760,952; Minnesota, \$6,642,162; and California, \$4,321,129.

No data are given as to the number of cooperative associations through which the business was done.

The following table shows, by geographic divisions, the amount of business done cooperatively:

COOPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING THROUGH FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1919.

Geographic division.	Total number of farms.	Sales through farmers' marketing organizations.				Purchases through farmers' organizations.			
		Farms reporting.		Amount.		Farms reporting.		Amount.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Aver- age per farm.	Num-ber.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Aver- age per farm.
New England.....	156,564	4,060	2.6	\$5,916,681	\$1,457	7,579	4.8	\$3,035,806	\$401
Middle Atlantic.....	425,147	33,854	8.0	61,224,128	1,808	17,884	4.2	6,193,647	346
East North Central....	1,084,744	144,339	13.3	132,639,450	919	83,518	7.7	14,305,931	171
West North Central....	1,096,951	243,288	22.2	300,820,976	1,236	166,084	15.1	43,115,568	260
South Atlantic.....	1,158,976	9,517	.8	20,639,686	2,169	12,230	1.1	2,607,639	213
East South Central....	1,051,600	12,705	1.2	5,271,001	415	5,285	.5	763,054	144
West South Central....	996,088	15,635	1.6	26,934,455	1,723	9,332	.9	2,803,314	300
Mountain.....	244,109	12,785	5.2	17,443,431	1,364	13,875	5.7	3,769,213	272
Pacific.....	234,164	35,200	15.0	151,093,831	4,292	13,662	5.8	8,021,497	587
United States.....	6,448,343	511,383	7.9	721,983,639	1,412	329,449	5.1	84,615,669	257

Report of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank, Cleveland, 1921.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank at Cleveland, Ohio, completed its first year of operation November 1, 1921. According to information furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the bank, a stock dividend of 6 per cent was paid, and in accordance with the avowed purpose of the institution of sharing its profits with depositors, a savings dividend of approximately 1 per cent was returned in addition to the 4 per cent regularly paid on savings.

At the close of business December 31, 1921, deposits with the bank amounted to \$7,883,450, of which \$5,802,818 was savings deposits. The surplus and profits amounted to \$194,690.

The bank states that its support has come "from all over the country," but that the response from the immediate vicinity has been such as to show that the recognition by the bank of the "equities of savings depositors in earnings is appreciated and understood." The interest of labor in this first cooperative national bank has been great, and at its annual convention recently held the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has decided to establish a similar bank in Chicago.

Cooperative Movement in Foreign Countries.

Argentina.

A COMPLETE list of cooperative societies of all kinds now in existence in Argentina is given in the November 10, 1921, issue of the *Boletín del Museo Social Argentino*. The year in which each society was organized and the place in which the society is located are also given. The number of societies of each kind is as follows:

Agricultural societies:		Number.
Mixed agricultural societies.....		127
Mills.....		4
Fruit-raising societies.....		2
Tobacco-raising societies.....		2
Cotton-raising societies.....		1
Sugar-cane raising societies.....		1
Dairies.....		4
Stock-raising societies.....		4
Road-workers' societies.....		2
Irrigation societies.....		4
Mutual insurance societies.....		10
Mutual funds.....		14
Total.....		175
Urban societies:		
Banks.....		13
Consumers' societies.....		53
Productive societies.....		17
Insurance societies.....		3
Total.....		86
Grand total.....		261

The age of the movement is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ARGENTINA IN OPERATION EACH CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS.

Years in operation.	Agricultural societies.	Urban societies. ¹
1 year.....	38	9
2 years.....	47	6
3 and under 5 years.....	24	18
5 and under 10 years.....	38	16
10 and under 15 years.....	15	14
15 and under 25 years.....	13	13
25 years and over.....		4

¹ Not including 6 societies which did not report year of establishment.

The average length of time in operation is, for the agricultural societies, five years and two months, and for the urban societies, nine years and two months.

Canada.

THE November-December, 1921, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin contains an article giving statistics of the Canadian cooperative movement for 1920. The Canadian Cooperative Union states that no very substantial advance from the year before was made, the year being full of difficulties because of business depression resulting in falls in the value of merchandise and in a reduction in the purchasing of the members. The slow progress from year to year shown by the Canadian consumers' cooperative movement, the report attributes to "the foolish policy of isolation which is persisted in" by most of the societies.

The statistics cover 20 societies belonging to the Canadian Cooperative Union, and are as follows:

STATISTIC OF OPERATION OF CANADIAN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1919 AND 1920.

Item.	1919	1920
Number of societies.....	16	20
Number of members.....	6,306	7,427
Amount of sales.....	\$2,132,726	\$2,465,253
Amount of net profit.....	\$156,870	\$165,904
Amount of dividend returned.....		\$157,423
Share capital.....	\$212,060	\$256,449

The rate of dividend returned ranged from 3 to 5 per cent, except in one society, which paid dividends of 8 and 12.1 per cent.

Finland.

FOR the past two years, according to the November-December, 1921, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin, the Finnish Consumers' Cooperative Wholesale Society (the "S. O. K.") has extended its activities to include the sale of automobiles and motor trucks. It followed this with the establishment of gasoline stations and now operates about 200 of these. It has also published a map showing the location of these stations.

Germany (Raiffeisen Societies).

THE 1920 report of the General Union of German Raiffeisen Societies is summarized in the November-December, 1921, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin. According to this account there are in Germany 32,500 agricultural societies. At the end of the year the membership of the General Union numbered 7,192 societies, of which 5,399 were Raiffeisen savings and loan societies, 1,750 were rural societies, 26 were consumers' societies, and 17 were societies of various kinds.

At the end of 1919 the membership of the savings and loan societies, which are the chief part of the Raiffeisen movement, was 503,533, and the business done amounted to 5,453,891,776 marks (\$1,298,026,243, par). There was, at the end of the year, a deficit of 2,565,455 marks (\$610,578, par), something which has never before occurred in the history of the movement but which is attributed to the economic and financial results of the war.

Ireland.

According to a book^a recently published by the British Cooperative Union (Ltd.) the way of cooperation has been especially difficult in Ireland because of the political, religious, and economic conditions there. The need for cooperation has, however, been correspondingly great, because of the misery and poverty of the people. This was accentuated after the famine of 1846-1848 when, owing to the inability of tenant farmers to pay their rent, wholesale evictions took place. Emigration began also to be marked. These factors led to the denuding of the country of its agricultural population and the substitution of cattle grazing for the raising of crops. The best land was devoted to vast grazing tracts, while the poor land was crowded with farmers, often badly in debt, who could hardly extract a bare subsistence from it. In 1903, 71 per cent of the farmers were working plots of land of less than 30 acres, and the total land thus worked amounted to only 23.5 per cent of the total land of the country. On the other hand, there were whole counties, having the richest soil in Ireland, which were "practically destitute of all life save the bullocks which graze in the fields." Even up to the beginning of the World War, "less than 12 per cent of the land of Ireland was under the plow."

Not only was there too little general agriculture and too small farms, but the agricultural methods were very far behind those in other countries, and the reputation of Irish farm products—eggs, butter, etc.—was bad.

Preliminary cooperative educational work on a strictly nonpolitical and nonsectarian basis was begun by Sir Horace Plunkett in 1889. After 50 poorly attended meetings the first cooperative creamery was established in 1890. From the time of the establishment of this first cooperative creamery progress was comparatively rapid. In 1891, 17 societies were in existence and by the next year the movement had so grown as to justify the organization of a central agency to

^a Cooperation in Ireland, by L. Smith-Gordon and C. O'Brien. Published by the Cooperative Union (Ltd.), Manchester, 1921. 92 pp.

market the butter produced by the cooperative creameries and to undertake the collective purchase of agricultural supplies.

About 1894 a central organizing body—the Irish Agricultural Organization Society—was established, whose activities have been one of the outstanding features of the Irish cooperative movement. It has, however, always been handicapped by lack of capital.

The Irish movement has developed chiefly along agricultural lines, and the most important branches of it are the creamery societies, the agricultural societies for purchase and sale, and agricultural credit societies. There are, however, an increasing number of societies doing a general merchandise business in filling domestic needs, as well as miscellaneous agricultural rural societies, such as those growing flax, curing bacon, keeping poultry or bees, selling eggs, growing fruit, and even some handling the knitting, lace, or homespun tweeds made by their members.

Creameries.—There were in 1919—the latest year for which figures are available—340 cooperative creameries in Ireland. The authors state that the whole dairying industry has been revolutionized and methods of production have been greatly improved. “At present it may be said that the more progressive creameries in Ireland are fully as well equipped as their competitors in Denmark.” Great improvement still remains to be made in the standard of the milk supplied and in the evenness of product throughout the year. In the matter of selling the product, too, the Irish movement falls far behind that of Denmark.

Agricultural purchase and sale societies.—In 1919 there were 350 agricultural societies having a membership of 50,332 and doing a business of £1,279,471 (\$6,226,546, par). These societies own tractors, cattle-weighing machines, reapers, sprayers, and threshing machines, and in addition to their trade in fertilizers and seeds do a large business in feeding stuffs. The tendency is to combine many functions in one society. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society especially encourages the formation of a credit society as part of the general agricultural society, since it is found difficult, and sometimes impossible, for the farmer to make all of his purchases for cash.

Agricultural credit societies.—The beginning of agricultural cooperative credit did not take place until 1895, at which time there were already in existence more than 40 creameries and some 10 or more purchase and sale societies. These credit societies, of which there were 138 in 1919, follow the German Raiffeisen type, having no share capital and unlimited collective liability. Their membership in 1919 was 15,914 and their total capital £67,143 (\$326,751, par). During the past few years these credit societies have been in a “more or less stagnant position.” This is laid to the inability of the Agricultural Organization Society, because of lack of funds, to give them the inspection required to keep them up to a full standard of efficiency and to the fact that as the farmers have grown prosperous and independent the unlimited liability society with its small resources has become inadequate for their requirements. The authors of the book feel that the future of these societies “lies in their development as financial supporters of the other branches of the movement.” Every branch of the movement is handicapped by lack of capital and the

necessity of granting long credit to many of the farmer members. Heretofore the credit society has laid stress almost entirely on the loan department and hardly at all on the savings department. In this respect there should be a change of policy.

Wholesale society.—In 1897 the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society (Ltd.) was formed. While its main purpose at the time of its founding was the purchasing of supplies for the various member societies, it later amalgamated with the Irish Producers (Ltd.) and has gradually extended its activities so as to include the marketing of farm products. "It thus aims at being a joint wholesale for the producers' and consumers' movements." In 1919 it had 448 societies in affiliation, a paid-up share capital of £16,150 (\$78,594, par), and a business amounting to £1,318,806 (\$6,417,969, par).

Norway.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian Union of Agricultural Societies has just been celebrated. According to an account contained in the International Cooperative Bulletin for November-December, 1921, there are now in affiliation with the union 1,000 consumers' societies, having a membership of 40,000. In 1920 the business done by the union amounted to 36,451,662 kroner (\$9,769,045, par). Since the establishment of the union 25 years ago it has returned to its members 3,000,000 kroner (\$804,000, par) in patronage dividends. The union has warehouses at Christiania having direct access to the harbor and railroads, and it owns a steamship and a large mill. It has purchased 2 plants for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. It also conducts its own bank.

United Kingdom.

THE Registry of Friendly Societies of the United Kingdom has issued a summary of statistics of cooperative societies in that country. Certain of the figures therein given are shown in the following table:

STATISTICS OF OPERATIONS OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1920.

[Pound at par=\$4.8665.]

Type of society.	Number of societies reporting.	Number of members.	Share capital.	Amount of sales.	Dividend returned on purchases.
General supply.....	1,413	4,439,487	£76,157,044	£246,248,135	£19,460,660
Coal supply.....	33	26,789	69,136	396,636	14,378
Refreshments.....	41	5,931	174,427	678,106	726
Miscellaneous.....	31	14,783	295,856	930,889	4,394
Total.....	1,523	4,486,900	76,606,463	248,262,766	19,480,158
Wholesale.....	3	2,186	5,460,270	136,470,615	329,955

IMMIGRATION.

Report of the International Emigration Commission.^a

THE report of the International Emigration Commission published by the International Labor Office, contains the conclusions reached at the meeting of the commission at Geneva, Switzerland, last August. They are presented in the form of resolutions. The full text of some of them is given below. The conclusions were frequently the result of compromise between varying viewpoints, and it is felt that it would be unsafe to digest these decisions as changes in language might lead to misinterpretation.

Measures concerning the suppression of the traffic in women and children.—Except in so far as it is otherwise provided, all measures proposed by the International Emigration Commission for the protection of emigrants shall apply equally to men and to women and children, to male and female workers and employees.

This commission instructs the director of the International Labor Office to communicate the resolutions of the commission to the League of Nations in order that the League may select such of them as are applicable to the suppression of the traffic in women and children.

It is desirable that protection for women and children leaving one country for another as emigrants should be the subject of full consideration by the members of the International Labor Conference and that this subject be added to the agenda of the conference of 1922.

Inspection of emigrants before embarkation.—Every member should make provision for an effective examination of emigrants in every port where emigrants embark and if desirable at the chief points of the frontier through which emigrants pass.

With the object of reducing the chances of rejection by the country of immigration and to prevent the development of contagious diseases en route, the said examination should bear chiefly on the following points:

1. Whether the emigrants have complied with all conditions required before their departure.

2. Whether they satisfy the provisions in force in regard to entry into the country of immigration.

It would seem to be desirable that special conventions made between the States concerned should stipulate the conditions under which examinations of emigrants shall take place; the manner in which countries of emigration and immigration shall provide for such examinations in their respective ports or at their frontiers; the conditions under which admission to the countries shall be secured; the form to be given to certificates and other necessary documents; and any other provisions concerning emigration, immigration, and repatriation.

Hygiene of emigrants.—The governing body of the International Labor Office is invited to appoint a committee of experts to assist the International Labor Office in the preparation and presentation of a report to the International Labor Conference of 1922 concerning the general rules which can be adopted by the general agreement between the interested countries laying down the minimum requirement which, subject to the varying conditions of climate and the distance of the journey, must be fulfilled by emigrants' ships and railways in order to secure to every emigrant during his journey full guarantees of good treatment in respect of hygiene, security, food, and comfort in accordance with the requirements of civilization and human dignity.

Insurance of emigrants.—Every emigrant shall be guaranteed for the benefit of his dependents against the risk of death or disablement from the time he commences his journey until he arrives at the destination stated on his ticket, and accordingly the commission draws the attention of Governments to the desirability of instituting, if

^a For brief account of the meeting of the commission Aug. 2 to 11, 1921, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW November, 1921, pp. 206, 207.

they have not already done so, a system guaranteeing emigrants against risk of death or disablement when traveling.

Permanent commission.—Whereas the question of emigration is of immediate interest to many nations and to the future peace of the world; whereas also the problems raised by this question are complex and require careful and constant study, the commission requests the governing body of the International Labor Office to consider the creation of a commission composed of a small number of members and aided if necessary by experts to assist the office in its work, and to follow from day to day with full moral authority the development of this question.

General and technical education.—In countries receiving immigrants, general and technical schools shall be open as far as possible to immigrants and their families.

Protection of emigrants.—Each country which receives emigrants should provide for suitable reception and protection of emigrants in its ports or at its frontiers.

Appendix 1 of this publication contains the minutes of the August, 1921, sessions of the commission, and Appendix 2 the various reports prepared by the International Labor Office regarding the subjects appearing on the commission's agenda.

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WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

Colorado.^a

School Certificates.

IN ACCORDANCE with the State child labor law, certificates must first be secured from the superintendent of schools by children between 14 and 16 years of age, if they are employed during the period school is in session. In the year just closed 901 certificates—530 for boys and 371 for girls—were filed with the State bureau of labor statistics. The majority of these children are employed in the department stores, though all mercantile activities employ children who require work certificates. The checking up of work permits occupies a large amount of the time of the bureau's inspectors.

Factory Inspection.

There are only four factory inspectors, all of whom were kept busy during the year carrying out the provisions of the labor law of the State. These inspectors returned 3,800 wage schedules and inspected 2,297 stores, workshops, and factories. In addition to 1,519 certificates 1,031 orders were issued.

Violation of Women's Eight Hour Law.

Sixty-three reported cases of violation or evasion of the women's 8-hour law were investigated but in none of these instances was it required to enter suit to secure the law's observance. In many instances such matters have been taken up by inspectors in connection with their regular inspection duties. The filing of a special report is not necessary in such cases and therefore no separate record is made of such work.

Maine.

ACCORDING to the fifth biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industries of Maine, 1919-1920, there were 110,875 persons employed in the manufacturing industry in that State. This was a decrease of 2,535 compared with the total for 1917-1918, which was 113,410. The decreases and increases in the numbers employed in the separate industries in the fifth biennial period as compared with the fourth biennial period were:

Decreases:

Cotton industry.....	457
Shipbuilding industry.....	4,089
All other manufacturing industries.....	714

Increases:

Boot and shoe industry.....	967
Woolen industry.....	188
Pulp and paper industry.....	1,570

^a Report transmitted by the Deputy State Labor Commissioner of Colorado to the United States Secretary of Labor, under date of Dec. 21, 1921.

Labor Controversies.

In the report of the Maine Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the two years 1919 and 1920, it is stated that the services of this agency have been offered in every case where the board's members have learned of a labor trouble, but the good offices of this body have not been sought either by employers or employees. In the majority of cases where such offices have been tendered the parties to the dispute have declined the offer, employers especially feeling that they could manage the situation without aid.

In Portland, where labor is well organized, there has been a tendency to adjust matters locally without requesting the intervention of the State board.

Complaint is made in the report that the mayors of cities and the selectmen of towns seldom comply with the legal provisions "requiring them to notify the State board when a strike is seriously threatened or actually occurs." In several instances strikes of considerable importance have taken place without the board's knowing anything of them until they were terminated.

There were, however, few industrial controversies in the period covered by the report. It is felt that the fact that this agency is available in case of need "is of consequence especially to those who are concerned with the interests of employers and employees, and may be highly important and of far-reaching effect should the emergency arise."

Massachusetts.

Publications.

AMONG the publications recently issued by the Department of Labor and Industries is the Manual of the Labor Laws enforced by the department. This is published in two editions. One contains the text of the labor laws, the other includes, in addition, the rules and regulations adopted by the department together with the opinions of the attorney general regarding the labor laws. Both bulletins are indexed. Chapters of the manual dealing with subjects of especial interest are issued as separate publications in the series of labor law bulletins. Of this series the following are now available: Bulletin No. 1, Establishment of minimum wages for women and minors; Bulletin No. 2, Employment of women and children; Bulletin No. 3, Certification of working children; Bulletin No. 6, Conciliation and arbitration of industrial questions.

Certification of Working Children.

The department is preparing a bulletin explaining the method of issuing employment certificates. This is intended to assist school officials charged with certifying children leaving school for industry. The bulletin will contain various illustrations of forms of the employment and educational certificates to be used. Under the Massachusetts law, these forms are prepared by the Department of Labor and Industries with the Department of Education. The various cer-

tificates have recently been revised, and two new forms have been prepared to meet changes in the statutes enacted in 1921.

Record Blank for Physical Examination of Children Entering Industry.

The Department of Labor and Industries has approved a form to be used by physicians in examining children who apply for health certificates. This form was prepared by a committee made up of school physicians and representatives from State departments interested in this work. It covers the major points presented in the form recommended by the Children's Bureau but is less detailed.

New Branch of the Public Employment Office Opened.

A mercantile branch of the Boston public employment office has recently been opened by the Commonwealth. This branch is intended to give special attention to the placement of mercantile and office employees. The office is centrally located in the business section of the city, and will make possible the extension of the public employment service to a field which has not been adequately covered by any public agency.

The new office will be operated jointly by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries and the United States Employment Service of the Federal Department of Labor. The Federal Government will contribute toward the expenses of operation and supply part of the clerical assistance. The office will also serve as headquarters for the New England director of the Industrial Survey Bulletin. It is further planned to use the office as an employment clearing house of the New England district. No fees will be charged for services rendered either to employers or to applicants for employment.

Employment Situation in Boston.

A survey of employment in 43 of the principal manufacturing establishments in the Boston district as of December 31, 1921, shows that there was a slight decrease in the number of persons on payrolls of these establishments. This, however, was due principally to reduction of the force in several of the large confectionery establishments which had been busy in preparation for the holiday trade. Of the 43 establishments covered by the survey, 25 reported increases in the number of persons employed, while in the case of the 17 other establishments, only 4 reported laying off any considerable number of employees. Of the 13 establishments manufacturing iron and steel products, all except three reported increases in the number of persons employed. This upward trend is of especial significance because the iron and steel industry throughout the entire year up to the close of December had shown a reduction in the number of persons employed.

Lighting Code for Industrial Establishments.

The department is publishing the recommendations for a lighting code submitted by the committee which was appointed to recommend rules and regulations for the lighting of industrial establishments. The committee has recommended that the code be published as

recommendatory at the present time to give employers an opportunity to try it out, and to enable the department to secure more information as to the lighting intensities required for specific industrial processes. A public hearing on the adoption of a mandatory code will be held later in the year. The code suggested differs but little in its main provisions from the standard code approved by the American Engineering Standards Committee.

Reorganization of State Department of Labor and Industries Recommended.

Among the changes recommended by the special commission on economy and efficiency which has been investigating the work of the State departments is the consolidation of the present Department of Labor and Industries and the Industrial Accident Board in a new department to be known as the Department of Labor and Industries.

Nebraska.^a

Industrial Disturbances.

THE secretary of labor of Nebraska reports that there were only two strikes in that State during the year 1921, one in the Omaha job printing plants for a 44-hour week and the other in five packing houses in Omaha and Nebraska City to resist a 10-per cent wage reduction.

The packing-house strike began on December 5, 1921, and had not terminated at the close of the year. According to the Omaha packers, 2,675 employees went on strike on December 5; according to the union officials, over 5,000.

Eighty men were called out on the printers' strike which began May 1, 1921. At that time the wage scale, as reported by union officials, was \$42 for 48 hours of work. The demanded wage scale was \$41 for a 44-hour week. The controversy is an international one involving Canada as well as the United States. It is reported that about 8,000 men and women have been on strike since the beginning of May. By a referendum vote an assessment of 10 per cent of the earnings of 60,000 working members was decided on. From the beginning of the strike on May 1 to the end of 1921 the income from this assessment averaged about \$700,000 monthly, the total being \$5,500,000 up to December 31. The strike benefits averaged approximately \$22 per week for each member. In December the assessment was decreased to 7 per cent of the members' earnings besides the regular dues. Omaha was the only Nebraska town involved in the strike.

Oklahoma.

DURING the month of September, 1920, 33,744 persons were employed by 228 concerns in the oil industry in Oklahoma, according to the November, 1921, Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of that State. Reports from these establishments showed

^a Multigraphed copy of the annual report of the Department of Labor of Nebraska, 1921.

that in September, 1921, they employed 23,274, a reduction of about 31 per cent for the year. Office, field, and plant employees are included. Fifty-three of these 228 concerns were doing business in 1914 with an aggregate force of 4,937.

The average daily wage of all classes of employees in this industry, other than office workers, was \$3.27 in September, 1914; \$5.82 in December, 1920; and \$5.15 in September, 1921. Wages in some establishments were supplemented by bonuses, and a few of the firms provided their employees with houses free of cost.

Hours of labor in the oil industry range from 8 to 12 a day. One firm, however, reports drillers employed 14 hours a day while two establishments report this class of workers as employed 24 hours a day, meaning possibly that such employees are on call in case an emergency arises. The working day of drillers is usually a long one.

Oregon.

THE Oregon Safety News of December, 1921, reports that "those who are in a position to know" declare that more interest is at present being shown in Oregon in the problem of accident reduction than in any previous period. Despite the present decrease in industrial activity the safety campaign is being conducted in numerous large establishments in a way which is bound to bring results. In December, 1921, three additional firms signified their intention of taking up safety work in accordance with the new provisions. Up to the time the December issue of the Oregon Safety News went to press 96 safety committees had been organized by 86 firms notifying the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Virginia.

THE steady progress which Virginia has made in commerce and industry in the last 10 years is a subject of comment in the introduction to the 24th annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industries of that State.

In the calendar year 1920 the total output of all the Virginia industries covered in the above mentioned report was valued at \$702,803,083, an increase of \$48,960,774 compared with the valuation for 1919 and an increase of \$549,364,179 over 1910.

The following statement summarizes certain industrial data for the year 1920 published in the report of the Virginia labor commissioner:

Capital invested.....	\$362, 328, 506
Value of output.....	702, 803, 083
Amount paid in salaries to salaried employees ¹	10, 829, 658
Amount paid in wages to wage earners ²	115, 537, 274
Total amount paid in wages and salaries.....	126, 366, 932
Employees:	
Salaried employees ³ —	
Male.....	8, 602
Female.....	2, 469
	11, 071
Wage earners—	
Male—white, 73,611; colored, 31,926; total.....	105, 537
Female—white, 15,454; colored, 8,260; total.....	23, 714
	129, 251
Total number of male employees.....	114, 139
Total number of female employees.....	26, 183
Total number of employees of all classes.....	140, 322

The following table gives certain statistics for 1920 regarding tobacco and its products, shipbuilding, and iron and machinery, three of the most important industries of the State:

CAPITAL INVESTED, VALUE OF OUTPUT, TOTAL WAGES PAID, ETC., IN 1920, IN THREE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF VIRGINIA.

Item.	Tobacco and its products.	Shipbuilding.	Iron and machinery.
Number of plants reporting.....	91	6	138
Total number of employees.....	15, 162	13, 275	13, 438
Number of days operated.....	246	272	300
Average number of hours worked per day.....	9½	8	8½
Capital invested.....	\$24, 329, 334	\$19, 290, 490	\$48, 554, 147
Value of output.....	\$117, 391, 621	\$50, 861, 168	\$50, 533, 822
Amount paid in wages to wage earners.....	\$11, 300, 050	\$20, 248, 588	\$22, 338, 851
Amount paid in salaries to salaried employees.....	\$606, 432	\$1, 266, 097	\$2, 715, 301
Amount paid in salaries to officials.....	\$725, 918	\$220, 770	\$1, 156, 705
Total amount paid in wages and salaries.....	\$12, 722, 400	\$21, 735, 455	\$26, 210, 857

A large portion of the report under discussion is taken up with tables showing wage and salary rates and hours in different occupations in numerous industries.

¹ Does not include salaries of salaried employees in building trades, mines, and quarries.

² Does not include wages paid in building trades, mines, or quarries.

³ Does not include salaried help employed in building trades, mines, and quarries.

Inspection Work.

The inspection of manufacturing and mercantile establishments is an important activity of the State labor office and the work has rapidly expanded within the last few years. In the year ending September 30, 1920, 4,384 inspections were made; in the next year, 6,162.

The coal mine inspection work for the year ending September 30, 1921, is summarized in part as follows:

Number of inspections.....	490
Number of recommendations made.....	1,400
Prosecutions for violations of the law.....	8

In the above-mentioned period there were 555 coal mine accidents, 26 of which were fatal.

Washington.

ACCORDING to the January, 1922, issue of the Bulletin of the Department of Labor and Industries of Washington, considerable saving has been effected through the consolidation of the various labor agencies of the State by an act approved February 9, 1921.^a

Elimination of duplication of work has resulted. The safety board now has only 3 employees as against 15 in 1920. The duties of field auditors and safety inspectors have been combined, and the force reduced from 76 to 51. There has been an increase in the duties of positions of higher responsibility. For example, the supervisor of safety is also the State safety engineer and the chief hotel inspector. Although one of the duties of State mine inspector has been taken from him, he now has the added responsibility of auditing all the coal companies' pay rolls.

The bulletin states that "the general management of the department has been put on an up-to-date and business-like basis."

In connection with the medical aid and industrial insurance funds a collection bureau has been established. Industrial insurance rates are published at actual cost. Those contributing to the medical aid and insurance funds in 1922 are to make remittance of their premium three times a year. It is expected that this arrangement will abolish bad accounts.

The amount appropriated for the department by the 1921 session of the legislature was \$852,079. "Working on an allowable monthly expenditure this department is now effecting a saving of \$6,000 a month."

^a See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1921, pp. 127, 128.

Average Wages in Extrahazardous Occupations in Washington State.

The following figures show the average daily wages paid to workers in extrahazardous occupations, by years, 1913 to 1921, as computed from accident claims:

Year ending September 30—	Average daily wage.
1913.....	\$3. 00
1914.....	2. 90
1915.....	2. 93
1916.....	2. 93
1917.....	3. 24
1918.....	4. 24
1919.....	4. 95
1920.....	5. 65
1921.....	5. 44

The current daily wage for October and November, 1921, \$4.56, was determined by a special study of 1,389 claims paid during these months.

Wyoming.

A SURVEY of labor conditions in Wyoming was made in the latter part of 1921 by the Department of Labor of that State. Referring to the findings of this survey the commissioner of labor and statistics of Wyoming reports in a letter under date of January 3, 1922, that fewer persons were employed in industry at the time of the investigation than in October, 1920. "The peak in 1920 marked an unusual period of industrial development" in the State. "Many who had never been employed before and others who had been previously engaged in nonindustrial work such as agriculture and domestic service went into industrial occupations. A large number of these persons, especially women and former farm workers, have since the commencement of the industrial depression returned to their previous occupations. The farms, therefore, which for several years have had a continued labor shortage, now report an oversupply. Unemployment is confined for the most part to railroading and mining but exists to some extent in agriculture and the livestock industry. These are the four leading industries of the State. Present unemployment is not only due to the absence of orders but also to retrenchment because of market uncertainties.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

The Secretary of Labor on Labor Costs.

IN A symposium of views on the business outlook, published in the New York Evening Post, December 31, 1921, the Secretary of Labor states that he does not believe "unreasonable reduction in wages, hence in the purchasing power of a large majority of people, is going to make for the improvement of business." He declares that "a great deal of valuable space has been used by hothouse economists to over-'psychologize' the element of labor cost in American production. In very many, if not most, of the things we produce the actual labor costs in the units of production are less than the administrative and selling costs, both in actual amounts and in percentage of total costs."

Recommendations in Message of the Governor of Rhode Island.

THE governor of Rhode Island in his second annual message to the general assembly at its January, 1922, session declares that "our courts should be vested with power to settle disputes between landlord and tenant in regard to rents and other conditions of occupancy." He is of the opinion that rent or tenancy agreements which are unjust, unreasonable, or oppressive "should be unenforceable" and that a tenant should be given the opportunity to avoid the burdens of an unfair agreement which he may have accepted out of necessity. He declared his confidence in the assembly's ability "to establish measures that will accomplish substantial justice between landlords and tenants."

Among other important recommendations made in the same message was that for suitable legislation providing public aid for mothers in order to secure home life for dependent children.

A Safety Census.

THE National Safety Council, 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., is undertaking a census of all men and women who are devoting all or part of their time to accident prevention and industrial health work. The advantages of a complete roster of safety experts are obvious and the council should have the cooperation of all persons interested in work of this kind.

What's What in the Labor Movement.

THE popular confusion as to the precise meaning of many of the terms in common use in connection with labor questions, and the lack of knowledge of the fundamental factors of the modern labor movement and of the theories upon which different organizations and movements are founded, make a handbook which not only defines the labor terminology most frequently used but also attempts correctly to define terms about which there is a lack of common agreement of more than passing interest. "What's What in the Labor Movement," by Waldo R. Browne (published by B. W. Huebsch (Inc.), New York), brings together in one volume in dictionary form a mass of concise yet detailed information as to the meanings of labor terms and phrases and an explanation and differentiation of various facts and theories which should be of value to employers and workers, students, and the general public. While American and British labor affairs occupy the major portion of the book, the more important phases of the labor movement in Europe and in other countries are covered so that a background for the study of the various social movements is afforded which is essential for an intelligent grasp of a subject of such immediate and vital importance.

Commercial Telegraphers' Resolution on Health Insurance.^a

A RESOLUTION favoring the principle of universal workmen's health insurance was passed by the eleventh regular and the eighth biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, held at Toronto, Canada, October 3-8, 1921.

The resolution recommended that any proposed plans should include medical and financial aid of a liberal character, strong financial pressure to prevent illness, and democratic supervision and direction with adequate labor representation, and should not permit commercial insurance companies "to reap profits from the illness of the toilers."

Workers' Education in Great Britain.

AMONG British legislation of interest to labor adopted during 1921^b was a reenactment of the education act, 1918, known as the education act, 1921. The new act provides for the consolidation of the provisions relating to the education and the employment of young persons and children in England and Wales. The provisions of the education act, 1918, regarding the establishment of continuation and compulsory attendance at such schools for 320 hours each year of young people up to 18 years of age, were also reenacted. During the first seven years of the enforcement of the law the hours may be reduced to 280 a year and attendance of minors between 16 and 18 years is not obligatory. Local education authorities, however, are given an important power in that they may require

^b The Commercial Telegraphers' Journal, Chicago, October, 1921, p. 395.

^a Labor Gazette (London), December, 1921, p. 625.

the suspension of a minor's employment on any day when his attendance at a continuation school is necessary, and not only for the actual school hours but also for a period, not exceeding two hours, sufficient to render him fit, mentally and physically, to take advantage of the educational opportunity offered him.

Industrial Engineering in Japan.^a

INDUSTRIAL engineering is still in its incipency in Japan, according to the chief director of the Institute of Industrial Psychology at Tokyo. He declared that, so far as the mechanical side of this science is concerned its progress is quite encouraging, but from the human and psychological side very little advance has been made. The courses of study in the higher industrial schools and technical colleges do not train men in human engineering. The purposes, therefore, of the Institute of Industrial Psychology at Tokyo are:

1. To provide equipment and staff for psychological research work to secure a scientific foundation for industrial management. To carry on this work the Institute has a psychological laboratory particularly fitted for investigating efficiency methods.

2. To offer to employment managers adequate training in the psycho-physical nature of the laborer, this instruction to include the history and essentials of scientific management, general and experimental psychology, method of making mental tests, vocational psychology, practical efficiency methods, economics, etc.

3. To send members of the staff to factories upon request.

4. To establish a comprehensive library on industrial psychology, which will be available to anyone for study.

Government Investigation of Workers' Wages in Italy.

THE American Embassy at Rome reports that the Italian labor organizations have requested the Government to conduct an investigation by special committees as to whether the claims of employers that wage reductions are necessary are justified. This request has been granted by the Government, and the conditions of all industries are to be investigated, the wages meanwhile to remain unchanged during the investigation.

Strikes in Spain During the First Six Months of 1921.

ACCORDING to the August, 1921, issue of the bulletin of the Institute of Social Reforms of the Spanish Department of Labor, 246 strikes were reported as having occurred during the first half of 1921, but complete data were obtained for only 62. Of these 32 lasted one week or less, 6 lasted between one and two months, and 6 were of more than two months' duration. The greatest number of strikes (11) occurred in agriculture, affecting

^a The Society of Industrial Engineers Bulletin, November, 1921, Chicago.

4,691 men and 415 women. There were 7 strikes, involving 4,810 strikers (2,596 men and 2,214 women) in the clothing and millinery industry, and 3 strikes, involving 1,620 workers in the metallurgical industry. Of the 19,673 workers employed in the establishments affected by the 62 strikes, 16,918 workmen engaged in the strikes.

International Labor Directory.^a

AN INTERNATIONAL labor directory, which it is planned hereafter to issue annually, has been published by the International Labor Office at Geneva. The directory gives the organization and personnel of the council and the assembly of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Organization and follows with the organization of Government services dealing with labor matters in the different countries and the names and bureaus of the chief administrative officers. The third section is devoted to employers' organizations in each country, giving the name of the chief official of each organization and in some cases membership and the title of the official organ of the association where one is published. Similar information is given in the fourth section for workers' organizations and in the last section for cooperative associations. The information is given more or less completely for 47 countries.

^a International Labor Office. International labor directory. Geneva, 1921. 583 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

United States.

CALIFORNIA.—*Industrial Accident Commission. Report from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Sacramento, 1921. 127 pp.*

This report is summarized on pages 118 to 120 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

DELAWARE.—*Labor Commission. Industrial and manufacturing establishments of Delaware. Wilmington, 1922. [16 pp.]*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Board of Commissioners. Annual report, year ended June 30, 1921. Vol. V. Report of the Department of Insurance. Business of 1920. Washington, 1921. 160 pp.*

Contains some tables in re industrial insurance business of certain companies.

IOWA.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Directory of manufacturing establishments, 1921. Des Moines, 1921. 264 pp. Bulletin No. 7.*

MAINE.—*Department of Labor and Industry. Excerpt from fifth biennial report, 1919-1920. Augusta, 1921. 159 pp.*

An industrial directory takes up a large part of this publication. Excerpts from the report appear on pages 151 and 152 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Labor and Industries. Division of industrial safety. Report for the year ending November 30, 1920. (Reprint from the annual report of the Department of Labor and Industries.) Boston, 1921. 83 pp.*

Brief reference was made to this report in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of September, 1921, page 207. Extracts from the report also appear on page 113 of this issue.

NEBRASKA.—*Department of Public Welfare. Report for the biennium closing November 30, 1920. Lincoln [1921]. 118 pp.*

Contains the first biennial report of the State child welfare bureau.

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. The Industrial Bulletin. Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1. Albany, October, 1921. 19 pp.*

In this publication are combined The Bulletin and the Labor Market Bulletin of the State Department of Labor.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Department of Mines. Preliminary report, 1919. Harrisburg, 1921. 27 pp.*

During 1919 a total of 234,923,805 net tons of coal were produced, of which 87,838,024 was anthracite and 147,085,781 bituminous. The number of employees in the anthracite region was 153,780, in the bituminous region, 180,831. The number of fatal accidents in anthracite mining was 636, in bituminous mining, 401. The production of coke was 14,283,713 tons. The outstanding features of the year, it is stated, were the uncertainty of operation due to labor troubles and car shortage, the great advance in wages of mine employees, and the increased cost of production.

— *Report, 1918. Harrisburg, 1920. 2 parts.*

Part I covers the operations in the 25 anthracite districts and Part II the operations in the 30 bituminous districts. The production of coal in 1918 exceeded that of any previous year, amounting to 276,663,088 net tons, of which 99,445,794 tons were anthracite and 177,217,294 bituminous. The coke production was 27,157,373 tons. During the year 1,050 fatal accidents occurred, of which 556 occurred in anthracite mining

and 494 in bituminous mining. The number of employees in the anthracite region was 148,226 and in the bituminous region 181,678.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—*State Inspector of Mines. Thirty-first report, fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Pierre [1921]. 23 pp.*

During the fiscal year covered by the report an average of 1,717 persons were employed at the mines and plants. Of the 565 accidents reported, 3 were fatal, 86 serious (time lost more than 14 days), and 476 slight.

VIRGINIA.—*Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Twenty-fourth annual report, 1921. Richmond, 1921. 139 pp.*

This report is summarized on pages 155 to 157 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WISCONSIN.—*Industrial Commission. The apprenticeship law with explanations. Madison, 1921. 24 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—*Bureau of Efficiency. Report for the period from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921. Washington, 1921. 16 pp.*

— *Civil Service Commission. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. liv, 214 pp.*

The report contains sections on retirement of employees, reclassification of the service, need of an employment system, welfare work, and women and the examinations. During the last fiscal year 101,711 appointments were made and 303,309 persons were examined. On July 31, 1921, there was a total of 597,482 employees in the civil service, of whom 78,865 were in the District of Columbia. Of those outside the District, a total of 406,826 were in the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments.

— *Congress. Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. Report. The agricultural crisis and its causes. In four parts. Part I. Washington, 1921. 240 pp.*

A brief review of this report appears on pages 76 to 79 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Senate. Committee on Education and Labor. West Virginia coal fields. Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 80 directing the committee to investigate the recent acts of violence in the coal fields of West Virginia and adjacent territory and the causes which led to the conditions which now exist in said territory. Washington, 1921. 2 vols. Sixty-seventh Congress, first session.*

These two volumes, comprising 1,054 pages, include the testimony taken by the Committee on Education and Labor between July 14 and October 29, 1921, together with exhibits and quotations presented in substantiation thereof.

A settlement of the West Virginia controversy was proposed by Mr. Murray, representative of the mine workers, the essentials of which were as follows:

1. The guaranty of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of movement.
2. The right of all workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.
3. The protection of mine workers against discrimination because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America or any other labor or other organization.
4. The protection of unorganized workers against intimidation or coercion by members of the United Mine Workers of America or any other labor organization.
5. The assurance that democratic institutions will not be subordinated to industrial control by the practice of the coal operators in paying and controlling deputy sheriffs and constables or by employing private guards instead of using the services of disinterested and conscientious public officers.
6. The assurance to those mine workers or strikers, if that term is preferred, who were originally debarred from employment because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America, that they will be restored to their former occupations or to ones equally as good.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Commerce. Bureau of Navigation. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 183 pp.*

Appendix B consists of tables giving the average monthly wages of seamen, first mates, firemen, and first engineers on American vessels, and the Shipping Board scale of wages.

— *Bureau of Standards. Results of a survey of elevator interlocks and an analysis of elevator accident statistics. Washington, October, 1921. 30 pp. Technologic Papers, No. 202.*

Includes an analysis of elevator accident statistics secured from various sources to show what proportion of the accidents are due to causes originating from the lack of an interlocking device with which is combined a substantial lock. The weighted average percentage of the accidents so caused is as follows:

Fatal accidents to public, 73.8 per cent; fatal accidents to industrial employees, 54 per cent; nonfatal accidents to public, 40 per cent; nonfatal accidents to industrial employees, 53.2 per cent.

— *Department of Labor. Ninth annual report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 43 pp.*

Presents brief summaries of the work of the various bureaus and of the Secretary's office. During the fiscal year the division of conciliation handled 457 cases, affecting, directly and indirectly, 593,006 workers. The addition of a "special man" in each of the 12 basic industries of the country is urged as a means of increasing the effectiveness of this division.

— *Bureau of Immigration. Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 165 pp.*

The number of alien admissions in the fiscal year 1920-21 was 978,163, as compared with 621,576 in the previous year, and 237,021 in the year 1918-19. If the number of nonimmigrants during the year is deducted, the true immigration is shown to be 805,228. The emigrant departures were 247,718, a decrease of 40,597 from the previous year. The permanent addition to our alien population was, therefore, 557,510.

During the years 1917 to 1921, inclusive, 72,862 Mexican agricultural laborers were admitted under the special exceptions authorized during the war. Of this number 34,922 have returned to Mexico, over 21,000 deserted their employment and disappeared, and over 15,000 are still in the employ of the original importers.

— *Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. Revision of Bulletin No. 173. Washington, 1921. 350 pp. Bulletin No. 284. Wholesale prices series.*

— *Minimum-wage laws of the United States: Construction and operation. Washington, 1921. 345 pp. Bulletin No. 285. Labor laws of the United States series.*

The fixing of wage rates by act of law is a practice that is quite general in a number of countries where men as well as women come within the scope of the laws. In the United States, minimum wage laws are found in twelve States, the District of Columbia, and Porto Rico, but they are applicable only to women and minors. The first law of this type enacted in the United States was in Massachusetts in 1912, eight other States following in 1913. Questions of constitutionality caused a check in legislation, from which the movement has hardly recovered, though three laws were enacted in 1919.

— *Bureau of Naturalization. Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 28 pp.*

A considerable growth in the citizenship training activities during the past year is noted, 3,526 communities being listed as cooperating with the bureau in this work, as compared with 3,043 the previous year. There was also a considerable increase in the support and cooperation given by the industrial forces of the country.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor, Bureau of Naturalization. Suggestions for Americanization work among foreign-born women. Washington, 1921. 12 pp.*

— *Children's Bureau. Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 31 pp.*

Includes an account of the work of the industrial division in investigating the condition of working children and devising physical standards for them.

— *Women's Bureau. State laws affecting working women. Washington, 1921. 51 pp. Charts and maps. Bulletin No. 16.*

A reproduction, brought up to date of July 1, 1921, of a series of charts presenting the main features of the laws of the various States regulating the employment of women, with an introductory text, and maps representing the provisions in force in the various States.

— *Third annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 22 pp.*

During the year the bureau investigated the wages, hours, and working conditions for women in industry in Kansas, Rhode Island, Georgia, Iowa, and Maryland. Special studies were made as to the responsibility of wage-earning women for the support of others, Negro women in industry, and wages in the candy industry. A more comprehensive program for future work is outlined. This includes studies as to the effects of special legislation upon the employment of women, piecework, posture, lifting weights, hazardous industries, and wages, hours, and general working conditions.

— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Report for the year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 42 pp.*

A thorough study of the general field of industrial education is recommended.

— *Bureau of Mines. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 133 pp.*

Contains reports of investigations of mining hazards and coal dust explosion hazards in industrial plants, and of educational, informational, safety, and rescue work carried on by the bureau.

— *Safety and health almanac for 1922. Washington, 1921. 53 pp.*

This almanac is the fourth of a series published in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service for the purpose of enlisting the cooperation of miners in improving health conditions and decreasing accidents in the mining industry. It contains lists of the publications of the Bureau of Mines and the Public Health Service which are of interest to miners.

— *Employees' Compensation Commission. Fifth annual report, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 108 pp.*

A résumé of this report appears on pages 121 to 123 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Federal Trade Commission. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Washington, 1921. 174 pp.*

— *Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual report [for year ended October 31, 1921, except as otherwise noted]. Washington, 1921. 226 pp.*

The report of the Bureau of Safety contains statistics of accidents on steam railroads in 1920.

— *President's Conference on Unemployment. Report. September 26 to October 13, 1921, with postscript of November 21, 1921. Washington, 1921. 178 pp.*

A brief account of the proceedings, results, and further activities of this conference was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1921, pp. 126-134, and December, 1921, pp. 117-119.

UNITED STATES. *Railroad Labor Board. Decisions with addenda and interpretations, 1920, with an appendix showing regulations of the Railroad Labor Board and court and administrative decisions and regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to Title III of the transportation act, 1920. Vol. I, cumulative index-digest.* Washington, 1921. 183 pp.

— *Tariff Commission. The Japanese cotton industry and trade. Recent development and future outlook.* Washington, 1921. 162 pp.

This report, which deals especially with the comparative production costs and competition between Japan and the United States in the cotton industry, covers the conditions relating to methods of manufacture, kinds of goods produced, markets, demands for particular grades of goods, etc., up to the end of 1920. A comparison of wages and production costs in the two countries showed that allowing for differences in the length of the workday and in processes it took approximately one-fourth as many workers in the United States as in Japan for an equivalent amount of machinery, and although the average wage paid to Japanese workers amounts to only one-fifth to one-sixth of that paid to American cotton-mill workers, the larger number of workers required in Japanese mills brought Japanese wage costs up to approximately two-thirds of the American labor cost.

— *Treasury Department. Public Health Service. Annual report of the Surgeon General for the fiscal year 1921.* Washington, 1921. 429 pp.

One section of the report deals with the work of the office of industrial hygiene and sanitation. Contains studies of occupational diseases, including lead poisoning, ink dermatoses among plate and press printers, cutting oil dermatoses, and industrial dermatoses. Also includes investigations into industrial fatigue and surveys of industrial health hazards in industrial plants.

Foreign Countries.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—*Office Général des Assurances Sociales. Code des assurances sociales—maladie, accidents, invalidité et survivants.* Strassburg, 1921. 520 pp.

This is a collection of the laws, statutes, etc., relating to accident, sickness, and invalidity insurance in Alsace-Lorraine. It includes the social insurance code of July 19, 1911, and the amendments and decrees published up to April 15, 1921.

— *Les assurances sociales en Alsace et en Lorraine. Les assurances sociales Françaises.* Strassburg, 1921. 262 pp.

This is a general exposition of the laws on social insurance in Alsace-Lorraine and in France, the methods of administration, and statistical information showing the results of the operation of the insurance funds.

ARGENTINA.—*Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Boletín, No. 48.* Buenos Aires, November, 1921. 120 pp.

This bulletin is devoted entirely to the proposed labor code presented to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies by the President on June 6, 1921. This code includes the Washington and Geneva conventions and legislation on such subjects as employment exchanges, woman and child labor, home work, rest day, hours of labor, labor accidents, industrial hygiene and safety, collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, and pensions.

EGYPT.—*Ministry of Finance. Statistical department. Monthly agricultural statistics,* October 31, 1921. Cairo, 1921. 27 pp.

Include wholesale and retail prices of leading agricultural products.

FRANCE.—*Commission Supérieure de la Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse. Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de cette caisse. Année 1919.* Paris, 1921. 115 pp.

This report covers the operation of the national old-age retirement fund in France for the year 1919.

UNITED STATES.—*Commission Supérieure des Caisses Nationales d'Assurances en Cas de Décès et en Cas d'Accidents. Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de ces deux caisses. Année 1919. Paris, 1921. 80 pp.*

The operations of the French national death and accident insurance funds for the year 1919 and the financial situation of the two funds on December 31, 1919, are covered in this report.

— *Ministère du Travail. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. Rapport relatif aux échelles des traitements, remises et indemnités fixes des fonctionnaires, agents, sous-agents et ouvriers de l'État rémunérés au mois. 1911-1921. Extrait du Journal Officiel, 2 décembre 1921. pp. 845-963.*

This report gives the salary scales of officials and employees of the French Government who are paid by the month for the years 1911-1921.

— *Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Conseil supérieur de la coopération. Compte rendu. Première session, Octobre, 1918; Deuxième session, Juin, 1919; Année 1920. Paris, 1919, 1920, and 1921. 3 pamphlets. [152 pp.]*

The proceedings of the superior council of cooperation for the years 1918-1920 are given in these three pamphlets including the law of May 7, 1917, authorizing the organization of consumers' cooperative societies with financial assistance from the State and the decree establishing the council under the control of the Ministry of Labor.

GERMANY.—*Statistisches Reichsamt. Jahresberichte der Gewerbe Aufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1920. Berlin, 1921. 4 vols.*

The annual reports of the factory inspection services of the various German States. The reports contain statistics as to the number of establishments and workers employed in them (male and female adult workers and juvenile workers), and cover such subjects as enforcement of laws and decrees regulating the hours of labor, Sunday work, shop regulations, operation of works councils, home work, collective agreements, labor disputes, conciliation boards, industrial accidents, accident prevention, industrial hygiene, wages, Taylor system, housing of workers, welfare institutions for workers, etc. In the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW are given (pages 1 to 12) extracts from the reports on the operation of works councils.

— (LEIPZIG).—*Statistisches Amt. Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Leipzig. Vol. 5, 1915-1918. Leipzig, 1921. xvii, 316 pp.*

The fifth issue of the statistical yearbook of the city of Leipzig covering the years 1915-1918 and on some important subjects also the years 1919 and 1920. Of special interest to labor are the statistics on housing, continuation and trade schools, industrial establishments and the workers employed in them, the industrial court, social insurance, employment offices, labor organizations, labor disputes, unemployment relief, and wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Industrial Fatigue Research Board. Report No. 15. Motion study in metal polishing. London, 1921. 65 pp. Metal series No. 5.*

One of the recommendations is that a definite course of training, based on the principles indicated in this report, be given those who enter the buffing trade.

— *Ministry of Pensions. Fourth annual report, from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921. London, 1921. 35 pp. 244.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International Emigration Commission. Report of the commission. Geneva, August, 1921. 162 pp.*

Some of the conclusions of the commission are quoted on pages 149 and 150 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

ITALY.—*Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale. Direzione Generale della Previdenza Sociale. Atti del Consiglio Superiore della Previdenza e delle Assicurazioni. Sessione del 1919. Roma, 1921. 235 pp.*

The minutes of the session of 1919 of the Italian Superior Council on Social Welfare and Insurance. The council was in session from December 2 to 5, and after having received reports from administrative officials on the activities of the offices on private

and social insurance discussed a draft of regulations for the application of the law of April 21, 1919, relating to compulsory invalidity and old-age insurance.

PORTUGAL.—*Ministério do Trabalho. Instituto de Seguros Sociais Obrigatórios e de Previdência Geral. Boletim de Previdência Social, Janeiro a Dezembro de 1920. Lisbon, 1921. 272 pp. No. 10.*

Contains report of the work of the Institute of Obligatory Social Insurance and General Welfare. The data on cost of living are reproduced on page 69 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

SWEDEN.—*Socialstyrelsen. Byggnadsverksamheten i rikets stadssamhällen åren 1918–1920. Stockholm, 1921. 63 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

This is a report by the Swedish Labor Office as to building operations in Sweden, 1918–1920. A survey is included for the years 1904–1917. A comparison of building activities in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden is included.

SWITZERLAND.—*Bureau Fédéral des Assurances. Rapport sur les entreprises privées en matière d'assurances en Suisse en 1919. Publié conformément à la décision du Conseil Fédéral Suisse, 34^e Année. Berne, 1921. 188 pp.*

This report, published by the Federal Bureau of Insurance, deals with the operations and financial condition of private insurance companies in Switzerland for the year 1919.

— *Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter. Sechzehnter Geschäftsbericht für das Jahr 1920. Zürich, 1921. 40 pp.*

The annual report for the year 1920 of the Federation of Swiss Public Employment Offices. According to the report there existed in Switzerland, in 1920, 21 cantonal and 15 municipal employment offices. The cantonal offices maintained numerous branches in individual communes. Further, there were in existence about 126 cantonal and municipal lodging houses (Naturalverpflegsstationen) which, in addition to providing unemployed persons with shelter and food, made also efforts to place such persons in employment. The employment offices affiliated with the federation placed 86,282 persons in employment in 1920, as against 75,054 in 1919, and received a Federal Government subsidy of 134,446.50 francs (\$25,948.17). Of the persons placed in employment, 21,821 were skilled workers, 33,821 were unskilled workers, 4,065 were agricultural workers, 4,641 were migratory workers of various occupations, 21,287 were female workers (domestic servants, skilled and unskilled industrial workers, etc.), and 647 were apprentices.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Department of Public Works. Report of the housing committee appointed to inquire into matters concerning housing accommodation in urban areas and the amendment of the unhealthy areas bill. Pretoria, 1920. 78 pp.*

Gives details as to housing conditions in 1919, and recommends aid from both State and local authorities to secure their improvement.